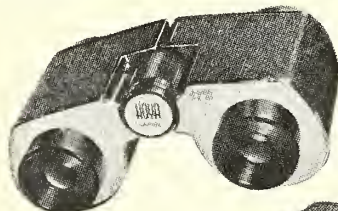


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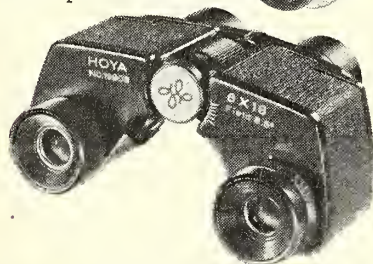
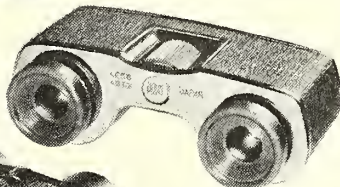
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

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No. 4481

CONTENTS

Analyst's Increasing Importance	16
Any Business Questions ?	17
Apothecaries in the Great Plague	18
Drug Share Movements	17
Exhibitions and Fairs, 1966	21
Famous Poisoners	15
Leading Articles:	
Attracting Pharmacists to Hospital Work	11
Snags on Taking Over an Old Business	11
Maintaining Professional Character ...	6
"Open Shop"	12
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:	
Council Meeting (concluded)	15
Public Attitudes to Health	18
Retirement Pensions	13
Symposium on Prescribing Habits ...	5
Topical Reflections	3

A Manufacturer Expands... 10	New Companies 22
A Pharmacist's Anthology 12	New Films 14
Business Changes 7	New Products and Packs ... 8
Coming Events 21	N.H.S. Statistics 18
Commercial Television 22	Overseas News 4
Company News 6	Patents 20
Contemporary Themes 22	Photographic Notes 10
Correspondence 9	Prescribers' Press 22
Deaths 7	Print and Publicity 21
Inquests 7	Trade Marks 20
Legal Reports 7	Trade Notes 9
New Books 14	Trade Report 19

Index to Advertisers, p. 4. Classified Advertisements, p. 21.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

JANUARY 1, 1966

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Training for Pharmacists

HOSPITAL REGION'S NEW SCHEME

THE proposed scheme for training pharmacists recruited by the South-west Metropolitan hospital region (*C. & D.*, October 30, 1965, p. 435) has now been adopted by the Regional Board.

The one-year scheme aims to provide "an interesting and stimulating introduction to hospital pharmaceutical practice" and will at the same time comply with the pre-registration requirements of the Pharmaceutical Society for post-graduate students. About three months after starting their training, new recruits will attend a five-day residential course, which will show the importance of their work in the wider context of the hospital service. After a further six months a "supervisory" training course will introduce the recruits to the techniques of staff management. In addition, four study days are set aside for discussing topics such as pharmacy design, work study, quality control and the handling of medicines in hospitals, and for visits to hospitals selected for their particular rôles. Copies of a pamphlet setting out details of the scheme have been sent to schools of pharmacy where they have met with a "good response."

Gout and Arthritis

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

THE merits of allopurinol in the prevention and treatment of gout were discussed recently at an International Congress of Rheumatology, Mar del Plata, Argentina. From Hammersmith Hospital, London, Dr. T. J. Scott (a member of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council's education subcommittee) reported that the drug was of special value when other effective drugs were not tolerated, or when the kidneys had been damaged by the disease. Dr. G. D. Kersley (director of research, Royal National Hospital, Bath) said that drugs in common use for eliminating surplus uric acid had undoubted value in controlling actual attacks of gout, but carried a risk of unpleasant side effects. Allopurinol had the advantage of preventing the build-up of any excess of uric acid by inhibiting the enzyme concerned in its formation, and study of the drug for more than a year had produced no evidence of any risk in its use. Dr. H. L. F. Currey (head of the department of rheumatology, London Hospital Medical College (put forward evidence of a new type of rheumatic disease, apparently due to crystals getting into a joint (not uric-acid crystals as in true gout, but calcium pyrophos-

phate). Effects appeared to vary from relatively minor symptoms of osteoarthritis to something like gout or a disease more widespread in the body and "mimicking" rheumatoid arthritis.

Excessive Prescribing

TWO GLASGOW DOCTORS "FINED"

TWO Glasgow doctors, who are alleged to have excessively prescribed drugs are to have £300 and £200 withheld from their remuneration on the instructions of the Secretary of State for Scotland, it was reported after a meeting of Glasgow Executive Council on December 23, 1965. The case arose from a police report on a patient suspected of trafficking in, or illegal possession of, drugs. It had come to light that the drugs had been obtained on prescription from the two doctors. The doctors admitted they had kept no adequate records by which they could control the amount of treatment given, although they were aware of the dangers of the drugs prescribed—and of the repeated warnings to the profession about the need for care in controlling the amount and frequency of renewal of supplies of those drugs. The local medical service committee's opinion was that the ordering of such quantities of the drugs, the wrongful use of which was known to be of grave social concern, was so excessive as to constitute reckless conduct on the part of both doctors.

Leverhulme Trust

GRANTS EXCEED £1 MILLION

CONTINUED growth in revenue of the Leverhulme Trust is reflected in further increases in grants and awards in the period 1962-64. Total commitment to universities and centres of higher education; to learned societies and research institutions; and to medical research, is now £1,230,900 (against £885,000 in the previous triennium). The trustees state that the purposes of the trade charities have been progressively overtaken by the benefactions of the welfare state. The trustees have accordingly discontinued their support in many cases "and the activities of the remainder—that is to say the extent to which they are helping them-

selves—is under constant review. "During the period 1962-64 the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution received £4,500; the Commercial Travellers of Scotland Benevolent Fund £900 and the Provision Trade Benevolent Institution £150. The Oil Seed Trade Benevolent Association received £1,350 for scholarships for higher education.

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE APPROVED PRODUCTS

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following additional products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.

Fungicides

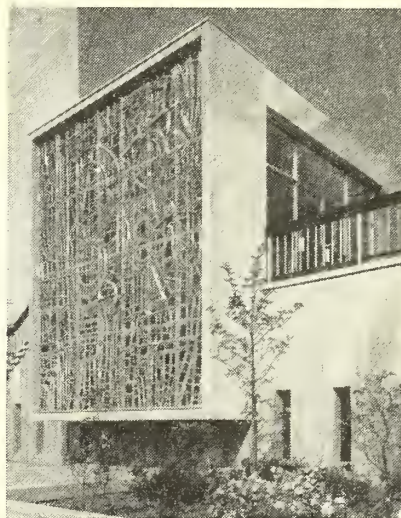
DIFOLATAN WETTABLE POWDERS: For the control of apple scab on culinary varieties of apples, Difolatan (Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

STREPTOMYCIN WETTABLE POWDERS: An antibiotic for early spraying against downy mildew on hops. Reduces secondary basal spike and terminal infections. Spikespray (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

Herbicides

2,4-DB POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Chafer's 2,4-DB (J. W. Chafer, Ltd.).

BROMACIL WETTABLE POWDERS: Hyvar X Bromacil weedkiller (Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd.).



NEW RESEARCH LABORATORIES: Stained-glass window in new chemical sciences research laboratories of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Pennyfoot Street, Nottingham. The window, size 16 ft. by 14 ft., comprises twenty-eight panels in supporting framework of anodised aluminium mullions. From the outside the dull appearance characteristic of many stained-glass windows has been avoided by featuring the design in relief as a tracery of metallic ribs reflecting light during the day. At night the interior lighting illuminates the glass, while the ribs are evident as black lines.

DALAPON SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: B. B. & H. dalapon (Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.).
 DICHLORPROP POTASSIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Chafer's 2,4-DP (J. W. Chafer, Ltd.).
 DICHLORPROP WITH 2,4-D AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS: Chafer's Curbisol (J. W. Chafer, Ltd.); Kildip plus (Agricola Chemicals, Ltd.).
 DICHLORPROP WITH MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Chafer's Mephetol (J. W. Chafer, Ltd.).
 IOXYNIL WITH DICHLORPROP AND MCPA POTASSIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Certinol PA (A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd.).
 MCPB SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Chafer's MCPB (J. W. Chafer, Ltd.).
 MECOPROP POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: B. B. & H. C.M.P.P. (Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.).
 MECOPROP WITH FENOPROP POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Kilprop plus (Agricola Chemicals, Ltd.).
 METALDEHYDE: Doff-Portland Tip Top slug pellets (Doff-Portland, Ltd.).

British Standards

NEW SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

THE British Standards Institution has issued a number of new specifications including B.S.896 (price 3s.) dealing with stretchers and stretcher carriers. B.S.3946; 1965 (price 5s.) sets out standards for universal sprockets for 35 mm perforated film. B.S.3947; 1965 (price 7s. 6d.) refers to liquid chlorine. It provides limits and methods of tests for chlorine content, water content and residue on evaporation together with a method for the determination of nitrogen trichloride content. B.S.1967; 1965 (price 5s.) is one of the British Standards that has been revised and is concerned with broad tooth sprockets for 35 mm perforated film. The Institution has also issued new codes of practice. CP 3003 Part 3; 1965 Lead (price 7s. 6d.) gives guidance to manufacturers and users of lead lined vessels and equipment whilst CP 3003 Part 4; 1965 Plasticized PVC sheet (price 6s.) provides information to manufacturers and users of PVC lined vessels and equipment. An amendment slip PD 5660 has been published concerning glycerol (glycerine). Copies of the new standards

and amendment slips may be obtained from the Institution at 2 Park Street, London, W.1. The Institution announce that among the new work started is the revision of B.S.1133 Section 18 Glass Containers, so as to take account of recent developments such as the light-weighting and right-weighting of glass containers. An additional part of B.S.1679 has also been prepared that is to specify the dimensions and properties of medicine bottles for National Health Service dispensing. Among the draft standards circulated for comment are the following: D65/10672 Methods of testing water used in industry: determination of alkalinity, acidity and pH value (revision of B.S.2690). D65/11067 Method for the evaluation of photographic flash guide numbers. D65/11931 Instrument trolleys (revision of B.S.1938). D65/11932 Dressings trolleys (revision of B.S.3236). D65/11933 Angular trolleys for operating theatres. D65/11934 Patients' trolleys (fixed top) (revision of B.S.1962). D65/11935 Patients' trolleys (tilting top) (revision of B.S.2057). D65/11936 Stretcher trolleys (revision of B.S.2563). D65/12912 Steam sterilisers. Part 3: Sterilisers for unwrapped instruments and utensils. D65/12913 Steam sterilisers. Part 4: Small electrically heated steam sterilisers for unwrapped instruments and utensils.

Drug Tariff

DOCTORS REMINDED OF CHANGES

EXECUTIVE Councils are drawing the attention of doctors to the fact that only the types of oxygen equipment included in the Drug Tariff may be prescribed on Form EC10, and that multiple-unit sets are being deleted from the Drug Tariff as from January 1. It is also being pointed out that cylinder stands may be prescribed or, in certain circumstances, should be supplied, and that the largest cylinder supplied by chemists is of 48 cu. ft. capacity. Chemists should be advised by the doctor whenever the need for equipment

ceases. Doctors are also informed that the following dressings have been deleted from the Drug Tariff, owing to discontinued production: cotton elastic bandage, B.P.C.; dequalinium acetate tulle.

Doctors' Services

ABUSE AND MISUSE SURVEYED

PUBLICITY campaigns aimed at teaching the correct use of the family doctor service, and improving health education, are recommended by a study group of the General Practitioners' Association in their report "Abuse and Misuse: A critical problem in the family doctor service" (price 25s.). Other recommendations include greater incentives for efficiency in the service and charges for consultation. The Association believes that it is possible to devise a body of general advice for patients about when they can safely treat themselves and when they must consult a doctor. "... Examples of what we have in mind, compiled by the pharmaceutical houses, convince us that the task is not an impossible one."

Flats Above Shops

"NO SEPARATE ENTRANCE" RUSE

PLANNING permission to allow a new shopfront to be installed that involves eliminating a separate access to residential accommodation above the shop premises has caused the Minister of Housing and Local Government (Mr. R. Crossman) to issue a warning to local authorities. Several cases of that kind have, he says, occurred. Subsequently it has proved difficult to resist an application to change the use of the upper floors from residential, since the owners argue, *inter alia*, that the absence of a separate access to the upper floors makes them unsuitable for residential use.

Health Service Research

NEW UNIT FORMED IN SCOTLAND

A RESEARCH and intelligence unit to study the working of the health services in Scotland, has been set up by the Scottish Home and Health Department. Its object will be to provide those responsible for policy-making with a sound factual basis for their decisions. The new unit will conduct research, other than purely medical research, and will suggest useful lines of study. It will encourage "operational research" by individuals, health service authorities and university departments.

Anglo-Soviet Trade

QUOTAS ESTABLISHED FOR 1966

IN a trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union for 1966 the quota for British goods includes chemical goods to the value of £850,000, f.o.b.; toilet goods, £5,000, medicines and raw materials used in their manufacture, £200,000 and razors and razor blades, £100,000. Imports from the U.S.S.R. in the period may include cameras, etc. to the value of £400,000, photo accessories, £30,000; medicines, £90,000; perfumery, £10,000; and toilet soap, £20,000.



BIOLOGY INSTITUTE VISITORS: Twelve members of the Institute of Biology, including teachers and research workers from industrial and academic laboratories, photographed during a visit to the research division of Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, during the latter part of 1965.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Illegal Sale

STRIKE CAUSES DIFFICULTY

ROBERT Spence, Ltd., Medical Hall, Castleblayney, co. Monaghan, were ordered to pay a total of £17 10s. in fines, costs and expenses when convicted by district justice Dunleavy at the local court on December 7, 1965, of having allowed an unregistered person to sell a preparation containing a scheduled poison. For the defence it was stated in mitigation that a pharmacist was employed but owing to a bus strike he had been unable to be on the premises at the time at which an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland called.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 8) Order, 1965, effective December 31, reduces (mostly by one-third), the rates of import duty on goods to which the E.F.T.A. Convention applies.

THE Medical Research Council's industrial psychology research unit has moved to the headquarters of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, 14 Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

THE following awards in pharmacy were made at Nottingham University congregation for the conferment of degrees on December 17, 1965:—*Doctor of Philosophy*: M. D. Eranil, R. G. Hooper. *Master of Pharmacy*: Doreen Ramsden.

SIXTEEN teachers from ten schools of pharmacy have registered for an intensive course in practical film making organised by the Pharmaceutical Society's Films Committee and the department of photography at Harrow technical college, January 3-6. The course will show the technique of making "personal," one-copy films for teaching and research purposes.

A THIRD edition of "Pharmacy" in the "Choice of Careers" series of the Central Youth Employment Executive has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 6d.). It outlines the work and training of pharmacists and summarises openings and salaries. A further section deals with dispensing assistants.

A DETAILED examination of the operation of the Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, is contained in the second report in the "Hospital Design in Use" series prepared by the Scottish Home and Health Department (H.M. Stationery Office, prices 19s.). The hospital in general satisfied the hospital authorities' requirements. The report says that the pharmacy is being re-sited when phase 2 of the hospital is completed.

THE Joint Committee on the Care of the Health of Hospital Staff set up by the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils (see *C. & D.*, September 25, 1965, p. 309), is now prepared to receive written evidence. Any person wishing to do so may submit evidence or views in writing to the secretary (Mr. M. W. Perry), Ministry of Health, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1, by May 31.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Unqualified

Recently in this column I referred to my having dipped into a recipe book which had been the property of a young man who entered the pharmaceutical portals in the early 1890's. I knew him well. It was his profound misfortune that he had been dogged throughout life by ill-health of such a nature that he was faced with the constantly recurring task of seeking fresh employment. He had, poor fellow, an extremely wide experience that would never have been his lot if nature had been more generous. For about thirty years—despite his affliction he survived to be an octogenarian—he had never worked. He was doubly unfortunate in that, though he gave hostages to fortune by becoming apprenticed to a druggist at the early age of fourteen, he failed, about the turn of the century, to satisfy the examiners, and was not in a position financially to try again. He became, as a result, a man who owed nothing to pharmacy and, equally, to whom pharmacy owed nothing. No provision was made for his succour, and though such friends as he had helped in a small way—for it must be remembered that in the 30's even his friends had little to spare—he eked out a bare existence over the last twenty years of his life, almost friendless and frequently alone. Yet pharmacy does owe him something, for he was a shining example of enthusiasm in his dedication to the profession that was so nearly his. His book—all that remains of him for posterity, for those who knew him are now no longer young—lies before me as I write. In content, it differs little from others of the period; in execution, it is a model of neatness and method. It represents a collection of recipes for every conceivable kind of preparation, culled from a wide variety of sources, all indexed and numbered so that there is no difficulty in finding what is wanted. His training had been and sound and thorough and, had fortune smiled only a little in his direction, his contribution to pharmacy must have been considerable.

The recipe book

A good picture of the life of the period may be built up from a study of that old recipe book. The druggist was clearly regarded as being competent to make and supply almost everything. The value to the public of a non-poisonous hair wash for nits must have been incalculable, if the pendulum has swung fully away from a baldness cure that owed what virtue it may have possessed to vinegar of cantharides. But there were other preparations for the hair in less unhappy vein, including a "curling fluid" and a hair wash for dandruff. There is a dentifrice which rivals the theriaca of other days in the number and variety of its ingredients, with an aromatic flavouring consisting of otto of rose, oil of neroli, essence of cedar, and oils of cinnamon, lavender, pimento and violet, so that its user must have gone down to breakfast feeling (and perhaps smelling) like the Caliph of Baghdad. And who was Mr. Dodds, whose name is associated with the Original Tamarind Cough Syrup? Or Metge, whose formula for tooth-powder shows such optimism that it is made in quantities of 8 lb.?

Household requirements

Few were the daily—or weekly—household essentials that could not be supplied by the druggist of sixty or seventy years ago out of his own resources of skill and knowledge. Laundry blue to provide that whiteness which still today engages the attention of the proud housewife (indeed, she is not allowed to forget it); furniture creams and polishes; water-softeners; French polish; starch gloss; kid-glove cleaner, and a nicely perfumed liquid preparation for cleaning white canvas boots. All were grist to the pharmaceutical mill, which even went so far as to make and sell a carpet-cleaner containing resin and caustic soda—a formula that speaks volumes for the quality of the carpets of that time. I am glad, with the passing of an old year, to have been reminded of my old friend, and to have the opportunity of paying tribute to one who was wont to declare that he was a born druggist. Though he never qualified, he had the qualities of care, skill, neatness and exactitude.

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Success of Education Service

A HEALTH education centre service set up by the American Pharmaceutical Association is reported to have been a great success during its first six months of operation. Many professional bodies and organisations promoting work in particular areas (such as diabetes and arthritis) have provided health literature for the programme, as have Government bodies such as the Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotics. The service includes provision to the pharmacist of a literature display rack, bimonthly shipments of health literature and material to promote the pharmacy as a health-education centre in the community.

More Control of Drug Abuse

DRUG Abuse Control Amendments that become effective on February 1 amend the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and place additional controls over stimulant and depressant drugs through increased record keeping and inspection requirements. Barbiturates and amphetamines are so far controlled. Pharmacists are required to prepare a complete inventory of stimulant and depressant drugs held in stock on February 1, and the inventory must be available for three years. The American Pharmaceutical Association has informed its members that prescription order files or family prescription record systems should provide the information needed for the record-keeping requirement of the new law.

Drug Information Association

MORE than 200 persons involved in the documentation and processing of drug information attended the inaugural meeting of the Drug Information Association in Washington on October 9, 1965. Registrants included representatives from the pharmaceutical industry, professional associations, hospital pharmacies, governmental institutions, schools and colleges, documentation companies and medical and dental practitioners. In his presidential address, Dr. E. W. Martin stated that the D.I.A. was an independent society designed to further communication in medical, pharmaceutical and allied fields. Its approach would be through a series of projects such as developing an internationally acceptable standard terminology for all known drugs and all known diseases. A project that could undertake immediately was publication of an adverse drug reaction dictionary.

Pharmacy-Veterinary Commission

PROPOSALS to develop two model courses for veterinary and pharmacy students were discussed at the first meeting of the Commission on Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine held in October 1965. The Commission was established this year by the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association as a working forum between the two professions. Members of the Commission approved a draft of a code of

interprofessional relations which has been submitted for approval to the Councils of the two associations. The code is designed to improve understanding and relationships between pharmacists and veterinarians in the interest of better community health. The Commission will collect data from schools of veterinary medicine and pharmacy to develop the model courses. The college level courses will be designed to explain veterinary medicine to pharmacists and modern pharmaceutical practice to veterinarians. In an effort to improve professional supervision of veterinary pharmaceuticals, the Commission will study distribution practices. An educational programme on the dangers of drug abuse is planned for the farming community.

Stock-piling for Disaster

THE importance of medical supply stock-piles and the need for adequate planning before a disaster were pointed out by Mr. J. R. Kenny, jun. (chairman, American Pharmaceutical Association's committee on disaster and national security) when he addressed the American Medical Association's sixteenth National Conference on Disaster Medical Care recently on "The Drug Stock-pile." Mr. Kenny warned that, during a disaster, all sources of medical supply might be destroyed, and physicians forced to rely on their skills without the benefit of modern medications. "As pharmacists, we are prepared to assist the physicians and we feel a responsibility to provide [them] with as close to the same quality of prescription service in disaster as under normal circumstances; but we must work together, now and in the future, at local, State and national levels." Mr. J. Z. Appel (president, American Medical Association) describing "A.M.A.'s Rôle in the Team Effort" commented "we should work with pharmacy through its national association to develop and support drug

stock-pile programme of the type proposed by A.Ph.A." Mr. Kenny described two types of programme—the Summit (Ohio) plan, which would involve community (general-practice) pharmacists in keeping emergency drug supplies available, and a national stock-pile that would require a co-operation between government and manufacturers to develop and supply depôts in strategic locations.

CEYLON

Drug Prices and Imports

IMPORTERS of drugs in Ceylon have given an undertaking to the Minister of Commerce and Trade (Dr. M. V. B. Pieris), that the price of drugs will be reduced immediately as a contribution to a lowering of the cost of living. A deputation informed the Minister that the Pharmaceutical Traders' Association had evolved a "fair price scheme" that would have the effect of cutting prices on a number of commonly used drugs. In return the Minister told the deputation that the Government was not going to nationalise drug imports. A tighter control on the manufacture, importation and sale of chemicals and pharmaceuticals was nevertheless being drawn up to ensure local production of drugs. Legislation would be drawn up requiring manufacturers to forward samples of locally manufactured drugs for certification before they were put on the market. The Government is setting up a quality control laboratory in Colombo and a sum of Rs 350,000 (£26,000) has already been earmarked for the laboratory. An investigation is understood to have disclosed that large quantities of expensive drugs (including opium preparations) imported both by the Ceylon Government and privately, has been smuggled across to South India during the past two years. The Import Control Department in Ceylon has allocated £1 million for drugs and dressings imports in 1966.



CZECHOSLOVAK PHARMACY, DRUG SELLING AND FORMER ALCHEMY

Above: A Prague pharmacy (*Lekarna*) and drug-store (*Drogerie*). At right: Prague's "golden street" or street of alchemists and a kerbside *Drogerie*.



Symposium on Prescribing Habits

ENFIELD CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS GET TOGETHER

A JOINT meeting of the Enfield and Potters Bar division, British Medical Association and the Enfield Chemists' Association, held on December 2, 1965, took the form of a symposium on prescribing habits. Chairman was Mr. T. M. Pemberton (B.M.A. local chairman).

Economy the Department's Concern

Opening the proceedings, DR. R. J. WHITTLE (senior medical officer, Ministry of Health) took economy as his theme. It could be defined, he said, as making the best use of money expended and getting full value for it.

"If I want some shelves put in my linen cupboard at home I expect several things of the carpenter hired to do the job. First I expect him to get on with the job as quickly and as efficiently as possible. I do not expect him to put in expensive mahogany shelves when deal will do equally well at much less cost. And I do not expect him to order more wood than is necessary so that I have to pay for a large amount of waste wood." Instead of attempting to be familiar with the entire range of drugs available doctors should stick to one or two drugs for any given condition and only change if something obviously better or cheaper came along. They should refrain from prescribing a new drug until published work showed how it compared with the old. The British National Formulary was the best of its kind in the world and doctors should make more use of it. Wasteful prescribing occurred through prescribing drugs that were pharmacologically ineffective, prescribing excessive quantities, through patients' not taking their medicines (those with mental disorders being particularly troublesome) and through doctors' overtreating their patients.

DR. M. LATNER, a general practitioner who is also a pharmacist and a member of the Joint Pricing Committee, said that there was little formal tuition of prescribing in the medical schools. Generally the young house officer picked up the subject as he went along, usually following the prescribing habits of his chief. On going into practice he became subject to "super salesmanship." In Dr. Latner's view the industry was responsible for much thoughtless overprescribing.

DR. T. SIMPSON (consultant physician, Chase Farm hospital, Enfield) was not concerned with price. His concern was to give patients the most suitable drug for their condition. A certain amount of waste occurred by carrying on with a drug when it was obviously not producing the required result. He himself never saw representatives of pharmaceutical companies, as he had in the past found them ill-informed, with but a superficial knowledge of the products they came to sell.

A plea for doctors to be more careful with their handwriting was made by MR. J. SOULSBY (group pharmacist, Enfield Group hospital management

committee). Though in hospital it was generally easier than outside to contact the prescriber, the really indecipherable prescription always came on the doctor's day off. Many hospitals had their own formularies and some doctors were used to ordering preparations from them rather than from the B.N.F. When staff shortage forced on hospitals the use of form EC10 for outpatients, retail chemists often had difficulty in knowing what was required. Many hospital pharmacists could give advice on the most economical drug to prescribe, and they had authority to substitute standard equivalents when proprietary preparations were prescribed. A cautious approach to new drugs was practised at his own hospital. Combinations of drugs were avoided, it being felt that wider variations of dosage could be obtained when drugs were prescribed separately. It was bad to issue to patients quantities of potent drugs to last for several months.

Why—Not What!

DR. G. S. MOORE, a local general practitioner, said that the Ministry had gone to great trouble and expense to discover what doctors prescribed, but it would be more helpful to find out why doctors prescribed the drugs they used. His own criteria were effectiveness, rapidity of action, safety, lack of side effects, ease of administration, availability, cost and a name he could easily remember. He preferred to use a drug that was easily recognised, and could not understand why drug companies still produced tablets lacking some sort of identification mark. Unlike his hospital colleagues he found drug combinations useful. Because they saved on a number of dispensing fees than were cheaper than the same drugs prescribed separately.

A number of practical ways in which prescribers could help the pharmacist and the patient were given by MR. A. G. A. GARRETT, a local pharmacist, among them using separate forms for children's medicines to avoid risk of giving a child an overstrong medicine, and initialling unusually large quantities. MR. B. SOUTHALL (Lederle Laboratories division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd.) spoke for the pharmaceutical industry. The "popular myth" held by certain non-medical people that they knew better than the general practitioner what drug to give which patient for a certain condition was based on cost and the belief that branded drugs cost more than standard preparations. He dismissed the idea that central authoritative advice on prescribing could be useful. Such expert opinions, however useful, were based on responses of the so-called "average" patient. It was the doctor who decided what was best for his patient. Doctors' education, training, scientific habit of mind and professional scepticism, as well as the non-commercial sources of information available to

them, should prevent them being persuaded to prescribe medicines inappropriately. The speaker refuted charges that too much advertising was uninformative or repetitive. The significance of claims for a new product was rarely appreciated at first reading. Prescribers needed to be reminded of new advances and even of well established products that they had not had occasion to use previously. "Repeats" could only be diminished if some other means of communication should prove more effective.

DR. H. R. SHEPHERD (secretary, local division, B.M.A.) said he was in the situation in which a patient who had been referred to a consultant was given a drug unknown to him as g.p. In those circumstances should other therapies be discontinued? Could not the pharmaceutical manufacturers provide leaflets with the drug supplied to the hospital, so that a copy could be included with the consultant's letter, to be filed with the patient's notes? Dr. Shepherd found it confusing that consultants were using both grammes and grains. He also wondered why some chemists ignored the letters N.P. when he put them on a prescription.

Replying to the last point, MR. GARRETT said that there was now agreement between the two professions to accept the use of the abbreviation N.P. provided it was written against every item on the prescription form on which it was required. The use of a rubber stamp was not recommended.

Praise for the Industry

DR. ERIC RIDGE, a local general practitioner, praised the pharmaceutical industry. The wonderful new drugs produced since the war had, he declared, made the doctor's life easier and more satisfying. He wished to put in a different light Dr. Latner's comments on prescribing large quantities. The man-hours wasted by doctors in routine prescribing of repeat medicines was substantial, apart from the increased dispensing fees incurred by writing numerous prescriptions for small quantities.

Another doctor admitted that his prescribing costs were always a little above the average for the area, but for the good reason that he tried wherever possible to treat his patients at home, rather than incur the expense of sending them to hospital. That sometimes meant prescribing expensive antibiotics, but their cost was small compared with that of keeping a man in hospital.

MR. J. D. TOMBS (secretary, Enfield Chemists' Association) felt that Dr. Shepherd, in his difficulties in being asked to prescribe drugs of which he had little knowledge, could get invaluable help if he approached the local chemist.

DR. WITHEY complained that advertisements for drugs sometimes omitted information on side effects and contra-indications.

MAINTAINING PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER

Pharmaceutical Society's president gives his views

OPENING an address to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD (president of the Society) detailed the events that had led to the submission of the resolution on pharmacies in supermarkets to the special meeting of the Society. He reminded the members that the General Practice of Pharmacy report had been accepted in 1963, but that subsequent events had shown that it did not go far enough in certain respects. It became necessary for the Council to issue a further statement in 1963 making it clear that the practice of pharmacy in supermarkets was unacceptable. Stating that the High Court action between Mr. R. C. M. Dickson and the Society would be contested on purely legal issues, he quoted the objects of the Society as set out in the original charter of 1843, and compared them with the present objects as defined in the supplementary charter of 1953. The all-important section was as follows:—"To maintain the honour and safeguard and promote the interests of the members in their exercise of the *profession of pharmacy*."

The president explained what activities he considered were embraced by the term "profession of pharmacy." He stressed that the profession must always be in advance of legislation if it was to achieve proper recognition. The individual pharmacist and the appearance of his premises were extremely important. They must be consistent with the professional character of the occupation.

Dealing with aspects of modern shop fitting he stressed that there should be no self-service of medicines. Pharmacists could do a great deal to secure influential public support by being more discriminating in the handling of medicines. Forecasting future trends he mentioned standards for pharmacy premises and equipment and the possible amalgamation of pharmacies to enable pharmacists to enjoy greater leisure and provide an improved pharmaceutical service. He instanced the changes that were taking place in medical practice by the amalgamation of doctors into group practices and the formation of health centres.

Finally the speaker explained the man-power situation and the possible effects of the increasing number of women graduates now coming on to the Register. The question of recruitment and deployment of personnel was receiving the active consideration of the Council, he said.

Between Patient and Doctor

MR. R. B. BIRRELL, Glasgow, asked the president to say a little more about "counter prescribing," bearing in mind, he said, the remark of Dr. Boyes at the Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Conference, 1964, that "pharmacists should not counter prescribe." MR. BLOOMFIELD replied that it was one of the duties of the pharmacist to act as a buffer between the patient and the general practitioner but the pharmacist

must recognise his limitations in counter prescribing, and he would not recommend any extension of what was done at present. MR. G. E. WILKINSON, Greenock, interpreted the theme of Mr. Bloomfield's address as one of restriction, and that, he said, he disliked. An increasing number of drugs were placed on the Poisons List, and although the best remedy for a trivial complaint might be a restricted poison, the patient must be referred to his doctor. Alternatively, he was counter prescribed a second best, the inferiority of the latter not reflecting the ability of the pharmacist truly. Secondly, restriction of pharmaceutical services to that of dispensing, until only one customer, the Government, remained, who would then dictate prices, would certainly affect the economics of retail pharmacy. In reply to the first point, MR. BLOOMFIELD said that restrictions were applied to certain drugs because of known toxic effects. There was normally a good pharmacological reason why those drugs should be restricted to prescribing by medical practitioners. On the second point he stated that pharmacy did not mean only dispensing, but that pharmacists were professional people and advisers, who saw that the public received the correct medication, surgical appliances, invalid foods, veterinary and horticultural requirements.

Woman-power Wasted

MR. WILKINSON, in a further observation, remarked upon the wastage of woman-power among those registered as pharmacists, and said that pharmacy would certainly become more difficult. MR. BLOOMFIELD said that most other professions experienced such wastage. It was inevitable that the married lady pharmacist might be absent for a few years, whilst caring for a family, but she frequently returned to active practice, thus helping to share the work load of her colleagues. In reply to MR. K. SCATCHARD, Glasgow, who asked by whom pharmacies would be restricted, MR. BLOOMFIELD said that it could possibly be by delegated authority, through the Local Pharmaceutical Committee or Executive Council, who were aware of the local conditions. It might be suggested that a joint body between the Society's branch and the Local Pharmaceutical Committee should be set up, to determine the exact needs of the locality. MR. SCATCHARD referred to the success of restriction in Germany and Scandinavia where, he said, pharmacists appeared to be "well off" and comfortable. DR. J. CHILTON, Glasgow, wondered whether, considering pharmacy as a trade, restriction of pharmacies would be regarded as a restrictive practice, and whether that would be solved by making pharmacy purely professional. For some time now, he pointed out, restriction of pharmacies had been illegal in Western Germany. MR. BLOOMFIELD replied that it must be shown to be in the public interest by amalgamating smaller pharmacies.

MR. G. H. V. CAMPBELL, Tarbert, Loch Fyne, asked the speaker how he

viewed rural pharmacy and whether there was not a danger of throwing dispensing into the hands of unqualified people?

MR. BLOOMFIELD said that there were justified claims made by rural pharmacy, but that pharmacists in rural areas should not discard the Society's principles. Therefore, he said, rural pharmacy should be helped—by subsidy. The National Pharmaceutical Union, he reminded the audience, had in fact agreed a subsidy recently, for rural pharmacy. He told Mr. Campbell, who said the Society should take immediate steps to eliminate dispensing by doctors, that he felt that was somewhat unfair criticism of the Council, which was actively engaged in negotiations with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, with which the matter still lay. It was the Committee that was the negotiating body, he said, and its members were persistent in their aims.

MR. I. M. W. CALDWELL, Glasgow, wondered whether the Jenkin decision might not be offended against by the restriction of certain goods to pharmacy, to which MR. BLOOMFIELD replied, that it was current legal opinion that, if that case were contested now, it would not fall within the terms of the Restrictive Practices Act.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

IDRIS, LTD.—Mr. J. D. Grainger has been appointed a director.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—The company have purchased the business of Clayton Bros., Ltd., makers of squashes and carbonated drinks.

UNIGATE, LTD.—An interim dividend of 14 per cent, with no further dividend recommended for the year ending March 31, is being paid. First half group sales were £126 millions (£124 millions) and profit balance, before tax, £4,388,000 (£5,021,000).

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.—Assuming trading conditions are unchanged and subject to any unforeseen circumstances the chairman forecasts pre-tax profits of not less than £45,000 for year ending April 30 in which case 12½ per cent. dividend would be recommended.

COUNTERPOINT STORE EQUIPMENT, LTD.—Mr. Jeffrey Goodwin has been appointed to the board. Mr. Goodwin heads his own organisation, J. M. Equipment, Ltd., and is the son of Mr. Arthur Goodwin (managing director, Goodwin Storefitters, Ltd., and Counterpoint Store Equipment, Ltd.).

BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD.—Sales for year ended September 30, 1965, were £92.03 millions (£84.4 millions) and profits, before tax, £11.87 millions (£11.45 millions). After tax, including corporation tax at 35 per cent., there was £6.62 millions (against £5.48 millions), attributable to holding company. Ordinary dividend is 11 per cent. (10 per cent.).

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, U.S.A.—Mr. H. J. Loynd (president and chief executive officer) becomes chairman of the board on January 1. Mr. Loynd remains chief executive officer. Dr. Austin Smith (president, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association), joins the board as vice-chairman; and Mr. H. W. H. Burroughs is promoted from his present position of vice-president, administration, to president and chief operating officer of the company.

BRISTOL - MYERS INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CO.—An offer is being made in Europe of \$15 million $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guaranteed debentures, due December 31, 1980. The debentures are priced at 100 per cent., plus accrued interest, to yield $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They will be convertible into common stock of the parent Bristol-Myers Co. on and after June 30, 1966, at \$115 per share. Payment of principal and interest on the debentures in United States dollars is unconditionally guaranteed by Bristol-Myers Company.

ASPRO-NICHOLAS, LTD. and **ASHE CHEMICAL, LTD.**—Discussions are proceeding which could lead to Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., selling the manufacturing rights of some of its best-known products to Ashe Chemical, Ltd. Mr. C. Young (chairman, Ashe Chemical, Ltd.), stated on December 22, 1965, that nothing had been decided, and he pointed out that informal talks were constantly being held between the various companies in the trade. Any deal with Messrs. Aspro-Nicholas in that case would not involve a share transaction, he added. Apart from those talks, Ashe Chemical, Ltd., have plans to spend £300,000 to £400,000 cash in the next six months on expansion through the acquisitions of small companies.

DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD.—Under an arrangement announced by the board of Dreamland Electrical Appliances, Ltd. the company will in future manufacture electric blankets for Morphy-Richards (Cray), Ltd., in addition to continuing to make the full range of their own blankets. Messrs. Morphy-Richards are to be allotted 500,000 2s. Ordinary shares in Messrs. Dreamland at 7s. 6d. per share. The chairman of Dreamland has reported a trading loss of £76,702 for the six months period ended August 31, 1965, but since that date there has been a considerable improvement and the company is at present trading profitably. If the present volume of sales continues, the directors expect that the profits for the second six months will substantially reduce the loss already incurred. The directors do not propose to declare an interim dividend.

LEGAL REPORTS

A Schoolboy's Intervention

ALERT and prompt action by a schoolboy brought about the arrest of three men as they were getting ready to load about £200 worth of property into a van said a police officer at Wood Green magistrates court, on December 17, 1965. Thomas Raymond Pratt, Wood Green; Terence Alfred Webb, New Southgate; and Walter John Spence,

Wood Green, were each fined £50 or three months' imprisonment. They pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the pharmacy of Mr. E. Lipkin, M.P.S., 98 High Road, London, N.12, on December 8, 1965, and stealing goods worth £2 5s. A police officer said the defendants drove a van to the shop and entered the premises by forcing a rear window. Once inside the shop they loaded property into various boxes ready to transfer to their van. They placed the property, subject of the charge, into their pockets. The boy, whose name was not given in court, saw the men and informed the police. About £200 worth of Christmas stock had been loaded into boxes, and the police believed that, if the men had not been disturbed, they would have taken it to the van.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE administrative offices of J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD., are now at 45 Portman Square, London, W.1.

KENYON PHARMACY, LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 55 Market Street, Stalybridge.

FRANK HALL & SON, LTD. have closed their pharmacy at 15 Wharf Road, Grantham, Lincs.

MR. J. T. GRIFFITHS, M.P.S., has disposed of his business at 9 Mill Street, Newport, Mon, to take up a hospital appointment. The business is now trading as a drug store.

MR. R. C. A. BROADLEY, M.P.S., has acquired the business of Goulden & Allen, Ltd., 3 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, and will trade under his own name. Mr. Broadley has disposed of his business at 351 Chipperfield Road, St. Paul's Cray, Kent, to **COURT ROAD PHARMACY, LTD.**

Appointments

KIMBERLEY-CLARK CORPORATION, have appointed Mr. P. E. Clarke director of the Corporation's European marketing office in London.

E. H. BUTLER & SON, LTD., Leicester, have appointed Mr. A. C. Marston representative in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton areas in succession to Mr. G. H. Bancroft, who retired on December 31, 1965.

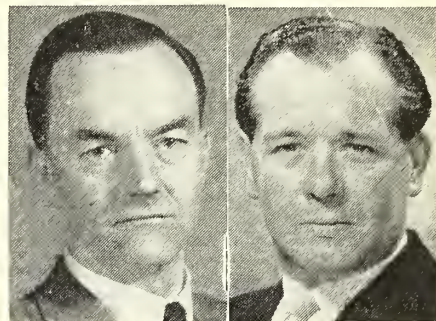
ONWARD PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, LTD. (see C. & D., May 29, 1965, p. 571), have appointed Mr. Leslie D. Smith chief executive. Correspondence should be addressed c/o Allied Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., North End Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

NEW ERA LABORATORIES, LTD., 87 Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1, have appointed the following area sales representatives: Mr. G. F. Skinner (for E. Anglia, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire), Mr. L. N. Fenn (Birmingham area), Mr. J. B. Davies (Scotland, Northumberland and Durham), and Messrs. Saxton and Jackson for Lancashire, Cheshire and N. Wales.

DR. ROBERT MAHLER, reader in experimental medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, has been appointed professor of the new department of clinical chemistry at the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff. In 1958 he was awarded an Eli Lilly research fellowship in biochemistry at Harvard Uni-

versity Medical School. Among Professor Mahler's published works are papers on diabetes and insulin.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., have appointed Mr. A. Baxter, B.A., a director of their pharmaceuticals division. Mr. Baxter, formerly manager of the division's Ameri-



Mr. A. Baxter

Mr. P. Howard

can department, will be responsible for overseas sales. Mr. P. Howard, M.P.S., M.Inst.M.S.M., has also been appointed a director of the division, responsible for home sales. Mr. Howard was formerly manager of the division's U.K. medical products department. Both appointments take effect from January 1, 1966.

DEATHS

HAGUE.—On November 21, 1965, Mrs. Phyllis Irene Hague, M.P.S., 24 Princess Street, Knutsford, Ches. Mrs. Hague qualified in 1942.

JONES.—On December 6, 1965, Mr. David Jones, M.P.S., Council House, Llanfyllin, Mon. Mr. Jones qualified in 1898.

McLOUGHLIN.—On November 18, 1965, Mr. Samuel McLoughlin, M.P.S.N.I., 39 Downshire Road, Belfast, 6. Mr. McLoughlin qualified in Dublin and registered in Northern Ireland in 1926. He served his apprenticeship in Armagh, and after some service in Rathfriland he became manager of the business of Connor & Sons, Ltd., Newry. He later became the superintendent of Belfast Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., from which he retired in 1955 and commenced business on his own account at 381 Woodstock Road, Belfast, retiring during 1964. Mr. McLoughlin had been a foundation member of the local pharmaceutical committee and became the chairman for the year 1953-54.

INQUESTS

150 Cases.—In the past fifteen months the Royal Children's Hospital, Liverpool, has treated 150 cases of aspirin poisoning, the coroner was told by the hospital's resident medical officer, on December 16, 1965. A verdict of accidental death was returned on thirteen-months-old Stephen Wilson, Liverpool. The coroner said it was the only fatal case during that period. Stephen was admitted to hospital drowsy and breathing heavily on November 24 and blood tests showed that aspirin had been taken. Despite treatment, the boy died without regaining consciousness on December 2.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

FOODS

Relabelled and Now Cartonned.—To increase the display opportunities for Bovril and enable it to compete more effectively in present-day market conditions Bovril, Ltd., 148 Old Street, London, E.C.1, have now enclosed it in a printed carton. Design of carton and



bottle label (both the work of Tandy, Halford & Mills, Ltd.) reflect the up-to-date product image now being projected in Press and television advertising. The small oval label is in a warmer shade of red to reinforce the suggestion of warmth, strength and "beefiness." The same red is used for the carton, which has the brand name printed boldly on the top, front and two sides. To reassure existing users the familiar bottle is pictured on the carton front.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Natural Spray Cologne.—Sirex, Ltd., Block L, Avon Trading Estate, Avonmore Road, London, W.14, are launching a new Jean d'Albret product des-



cribed as "a glamorous and frankly luxurious" natural spray containing 3 oz. of Cologne in refillable container of frosted glass decorated with griffon and gold top. It is available in *Ecusson* and *Casaque* fragrances.

Medicated Gel. — On January 1, Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, are launching a new greaseless medicated cleansing gel, Fresh Start, for cleansing, freshening and skin protection. The product is a mint-green, ice-cool transparent gel, lightly menthol-scented, recommended for every woman over twenty who has a tendency to an oily skin and for

every teenager (or adult) who is bothered with skin blemishes. Pack is



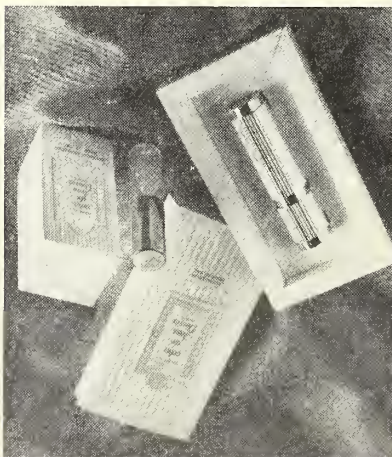
a 2-oz. stand-up plastic tube in carton. Display unit holds six.

Brush-on Eye Shadow.—Distribution is being organised for retail sale from February 1 through Richards & Appleby, Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, of a new Maybelline "ultra" brush-on eye



shadow. Available in sapphire blue, turquoise, jade green, blue-pearl grey and pearl white (for brush-on highlights), the product is described as "eye shadow made easier than ever before." It is presented as an oval of matt-finish colour with soft brush in gold-srolled ivory-tone compact.

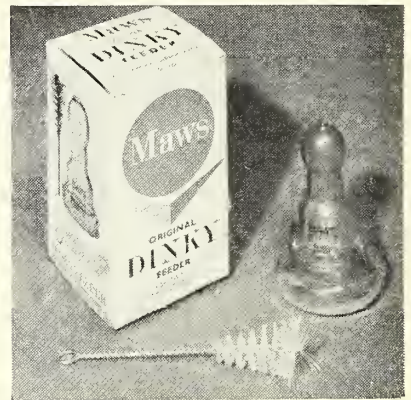
Perfume in Atomiser.—A. D. Perrie Distributors, Ltd., 8 Rutland Street, London, S.W.7, are distributors of the perfume *Celui de Jean Desses*, which is



now available in a perfume atomiser suitable for keeping in a handbag.

SUNDRIES

Redesigned Pack. — Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Aldersgate House, Barnet, Herts, have redesigned the pack in which the Maws Dinky feeder is



issued. Similar in size and shape to the one it replaces, the new pack bears an up-to-date graphic design that brings it into line with other nursery products of the company.

3-ply Paper Handkerchief.—A new 3-ply paper handkerchief, 11 x 11 in., is being launched nationally under the



name Chiefs by Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent, after a successful test marketing. Chiefs are made of three-ply tissue and have an attractive border.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

"Physiological" Oral Contraceptive.—Described as "the first of the 'second-generation' oral contraceptives to gain world-wide acceptance," a new product Sequens of Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, is issued as a one-month treatment pack containing fifteen 80-microgm. tablets of mestranol and five tablets combining 80 microgm. of mestranol with 2 mgm. of chlormadinone acetate. Sequens are claimed by the makers to have caused fewer side effects during tests than earlier contraceptives.

TRADE NOTES

Change of Size.—Lloyd-Hamol, Ltd., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, announce that, since December 20, 1965, the pack of Biotrase stabilised trypsin cream for treating necrotic lesions has been replaced by a tube containing 25 gm.

Merged Wholesalers' Depôts.—A full list of the new trading titles of the wholesalers now grouped under Vestric, Ltd., Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches (see *C. & D.*, December 25, 1965, p. 626), is given in the advertisement columns of this issue.

Address for Orders.—P&M-Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10, state that as a further stage in integration, all orders for goods handled by P&M-Warrick (Potter & Moore, Ltd., Warrick Brothers, Ltd., and Meggeson & Co., Ltd.) should, from January 1, be sent to P&M-Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10.

Baby Book Revised.—A new, revised edition of the Glaxo mother and baby book has been published by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. It deals with the usual topics of pregnancy, feeding and care of the baby, and development of the growing child, but gives special emphasis to avoiding and treating accidents in the home.

Overseas Agents Appointed.—Italian Marble luxury soap, which was introduced by Michael Denham, Ltd., 16 Robert Adam Street, London, W.1, to the United Kingdom trade in August, is now nationally distributed throughout the country, and is being exported to Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Canada. Negotiations are nearing completion for its distribution in France and Germany. Agents for Holland are Jean Snel, The Hague; the Belgium/Luxembourg agents are Les Marques de Selection, Brussels. Italian Marble soap. Each transparent-wrapped tablet is boxed in open-front display carton and in three-tablet carton. Colours (all marbled) are blue/grey, coral pink, pale moss green.

Make-up Styles for 1966.—Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Marshall Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, predict a "portrait" look in make-up for 1966. One method of achieving it will be with a covering of a matt, moisturised foundation followed by a "pearly mist" of matching powder. The pearly features will be matched by softer eyes framed by blue and emerald powder eye shadow shades. Some will then carry through the "band-box" look by using vivid red lipsticks with matching nail varnish and return to red rouge to high-light the cheek bones. Others will, for contrast, use a muted lipstick finish (as from the Dorothy Gray "sienna gold" Satura lipstick. The makers are introducing tubes of new "portrait" make-up film in six shades in early March 1966. Details will be made known shortly.

Drinking Water from "Dispenser."—The requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which lay down that "an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water must be pro-

vided. If not piped, the water must be kept in suitable containers, renewed at least daily and preserved from contamination," make topical a hire service offered by Black Arrow Leasing, Ltd., 90 Stanley Road, Bootle, Liverpool, 20. The company offer American-made Puro machines on a five-year rental averaging 10s. a week for the simplest model. The "dispensers" are known in the United States as water coolers. They maintain the water at 50°F., overcoming objections to tepid water from taps in centrally heated buildings. One model is available that heats water in a second container. Three models independent of mains water connection and others for plumbed water supply are available.

Competitions

1966 Edition.—After the success of the Miss André Philippe competition, 1965, André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, are now looking for Miss André Philippe 1966. The competition will follow the same lines as last year. Showcards and entry forms are being supplied to all stockists. Members of the public are entitled to a free entry on purchase of any André Philippe product. Entrants will be asked to give height, hip, waist and bust measurements, hair colouring, and name and address, and to supply a photograph, preferably full-length. Commencing date for the competition is March 1. Last entries are being accepted on March 31. Judges will be members of the theatrical profession and directors of the company. Messrs. Philippe state that last year's winner (Miss Carol Crompton, Westcliff-on-

Sea) has appeared in a film produced in Spain during the summer season of 1965.

Bonus Offers

CHESEBROUGH-PONDS, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Fresh Start. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till February 28.

DOROTHY GRAY, LTD., Marshall Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, 2-Minute Magic skin cleanser, 8-oz. pack (double normal size) at half the price. From January 15 to February 28 only.

Discontinued

ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex. Thyrophem tablets (pack of 50) and Arcofac (80-oz. pack).

GEIGY (U.K.), LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Roundthorn Industrial Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23. Parpanit and Parpanit forte (all packs); Tofranil with promazine capsules (1,000 pack only); Taaryl linctus and tablets (all packs).



FROM AUSTRALIA: Hudson's Eumethol pastilles (see *C. & D.*, December 4, 1965, p. 567) are distributed in the U.K. by Hope Marketing Organisation, Ltd., 78 Greencroft Gardens, London, N.W.6.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Drugs Identified

SIR,—Following the recent interest shown in our front cover advertisement by your readers and the subsequent letter by Mr. J. M. D. Jones (*C. & D.*, December 4, 1965, p. 573), who has made a good effort to name the products illustrated, we would like to take this opportunity of enlightening your readers by listing the actual raw drugs which we used in the photograph. They comprise:—

ERGOT	BENZOIN
LIQUORICE	GINGER, AFRICAN AND
JALAP	JAMAICAN
LAVENDER	MALE FERN
CHAMOMILE	RHUBARB
ORANGE PEEL BITTER	CASCARA BARK
NUFMEG	BUCHU
SENA PODS, ALEXAN-	SQUILL
DRIAN	DIGITALIS
QUILLAJAE BARK	QUASSIA
FUCUS	BELLADONNA HËRB
NUX VOM	CHILIES
ALOE	CINCHONA
PODOPHYLLUM	ACACIA
KRAMERIA	

Through the medium of your correspondence column we would like to thank all those who wrote in to us complimenting us on the design and colour of the advertisement, and it is certainly gratifying to find such an in-

terest taken in advertising.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.,
A. A. MOORE, Advertising Manager,
London, N.1

Subscribers for Seventy-five Years

SIR,—In sending you notice that my pharmacy is closing down after many years in the present building, I thought you might like to know that I can remember the business removing to 64 High Street, Forres, some seventy-five years ago. It was, however, set up in Forres by James Michie in 1849. My father became his apprentice in 1869 and after qualifying returned and was admitted as partner about 1882. I began with my father as an apprentice in 1901, qualified in 1906 and after a few years south of the border returned to join him in 1913. He died in 1923 and since then I have been proprietor. So far as I can remember we have had the *C. & D.* all that time.

J. M. ANDERSON,
Forres, Morayshire

Poser Solution

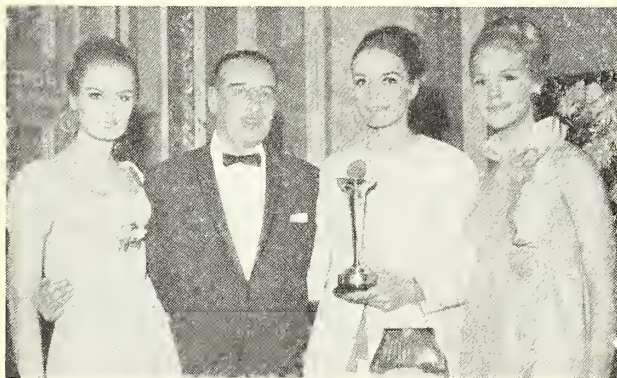
INTERPRETATION of the prescription shown last week was "Caps Nemb [Nembutal] et Ephed. 1 b.i.d."

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Flash-guns Adapted.—Standard BC and Bounce BC flash-guns, marketed by R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, can now be used with AG1 type flash bulbs as well as with the capless PF1 bulbs. Specifications remain otherwise unchanged.

For Professionals and Amateurs.—Latest in the "HP" series of films marketed by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, is the Rollfilm-HP4, of 400-650 ASA. A panchromatic film, its claimed advantages are faster processing and drying times than HP3 film. HP4 is available in 120 and 127 sizes in units of one, three and six films.

Cube Flash-gun.—What is claimed to be the world's first flash-gun to take "flashcubes" (*C. & D.*, August 21, 1965, p. 180) is the Wata Cubeflash of Photopia, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Equipped with centre-shoe contact and standard co-axial synchro lead, the holder for the "flashcube" is situated on the top plate and may be rotated through a full 360° in four stages by means of control disc with click settings. A test lamp flashes when a new side of the "flashcube" is rotated into position. The Cubeflash capacitor is operated and powered by a 15-volt battery. Finish is in two-tone grey and a case is supplied. Delivery is scheduled for February 1966.



MAKE-UP PERFECTIONISTS: For the third successive year, contestants for the Miss World title competed for a silver trophy for the most perfect make-up on November 16. The trophy is awarded by Max Factor, Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. The judges included five winners from make-up competitions organised at Mecca dance halls. Winner of the trophy was Miss Iceland with Miss Sweden (left), second, and Miss Denmark (right), third.

GUESTS AT PREMISES OPENING: Two Cardiff pharmaceutical chemists (Dr. G. M. Mitchell, M.B., Ch.B., F.P.S., Welsh School of Medicine) right, and Mr. E. T. Griffiths (chief pharmacist, Cardiff Royal Infirmary) left, with Mr. F. W. Griffin, M.B.E., managing director, B.D.H. Group, Ltd.) at a reception held to mark the opening recently of a new £90,000 headquarters for Rowland James, Ltd., Drytyr Road, Ely, Cardiff.



A BEAUTY-PRODUCTS MAKER EXPANDS

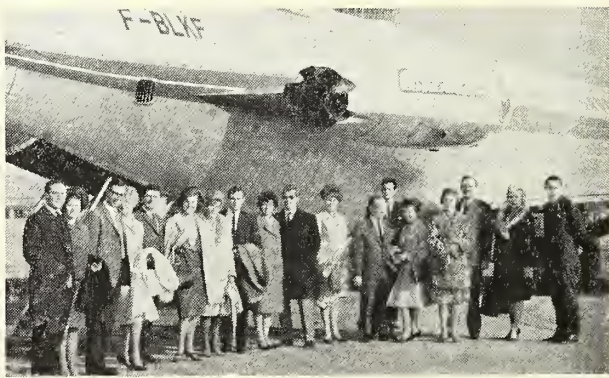
Adjacent building taken over at Southgate

AN additional 6,000 sq. ft. of factory space accrues to Nichol Beauty Products, Ltd., Old Farm Avenue, London, N.14, from taking over an adjacent building previously on lease. The site area now totals 37,500 sq. ft. Moved to the new building are the stock and despatch departments whose transfer has made room for additional production facilities in the main block. Since the company moved into the factory in 1963 business has expanded considerably, demanding the installation of much new plant. Besides their own products, Messrs. Nichol manufacture under con-

tract for others a wide range of aerosols and sachets, extending beyond beauty products to include air fresheners, fly killers, deodorants, de-icers and garage products. The new automatic line for aerosol production has more than doubled the factory's output capacity. Other features of the main building are a bay with machinery to print, fill and seal plastic bottles, and a moulding department for the manufacture of Nichol hair rollers and applicators. Also given more working space is the laboratory for quality control and product development.



New fully automatic aerosol plant in use in the extended premises.



PARIS TRIP: A party of salesmen of Chemist Brokers (a division of Food Brokers, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey), and their wives, accompanied by Mr. D. Russell Kennedy (sales director of the parent company) and Mrs. Kennedy (third from right), recently enjoyed a weekend in Paris with all expenses paid. The salesmen had won the trip as a reward for the successful national launch of Cal Fresh, manufactured by Britanol, Ltd.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

EXTRA land has been acquired by Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., recently, adjoining the company's present site at Enfield. The total area of the company's plant is now nine acres.

ELI LILLY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION plans to construct its own plant near the town of Taoyuan, Formosa, to manufacture pharmaceuticals. Although a plant to produce empty gelatin capsules is now under construction in Japan, the Formosa company will be Lilly's first pharmaceutical manufacturing plant in the Far East. It will produce tablets, capsules, and liquid products for distribution in Formosa.



The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

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Attracting Pharmacists to Hospital Work

At a time when hospital pharmacies are acutely understaffed it is encouraging to find that one regional board, at least, is prepared to take constructive action to attract young pharmacists. Schemes such as that devised by the South-west Metropolitan region's pharmaceutical education and training committee (see p. 1) cannot, of course, transform the present shortage overnight, but they may create sufficient interest among new graduates to ensure that hospital pharmacy receives its due share of the available man-power.

It cannot be said that a hospital career is unattractive to students; in fact, many see in it the one chance to put to practical use every subject in their curriculum. But while the student has every branch of the profession both open to him and eager to accept him, some inducement must be offered by each to tip the balance in its favour. Despite the recent salary increases, hospital pharmacy does not attract from the point of financial reward and, until now, little seems to have been done to offer any real career training. It may well be that, given this opportunity to extend their professional knowledge in a systematic way, enough young pharmacists will be brought in to fill the many vacant posts. Certainly other regional boards may be expected to watch the results of the scheme with keen interest and, if it is successful, to start their own schemes. Indeed they may be forced to do so, for a thriving scheme in one area may draw more than its fair allocation of recruits, thus depriving neighbouring areas.

Like other branches of the profession, hospital pharmacy, short of man-power now, is likely to become even shorter in the next few years, as a high proportion of its senior members retire. It is to the advantage of the whole profession that the places they vacate should be filled, for no pharmacist can make his full contribution as a member of the hospital team when overworked. In the report on staffing in Western Scotland (see *C. & D.*, December 25, 1965, p. 622) it was suggested that the shortage was aggravated by the increasing duties of the pharmacist. Acting as advisers during ward rounds, quality control of drugs and having to provide more information on drugs to medical staff were mentioned. It is essential for professional status in pharmacy that pharmacists are available to undertake those essentially professional tasks. We hope that the scheme is successful and that its success stimulates something along similar lines on a national scale, perhaps directly financed by the Health Departments.

Snags on Taking Over an Old Business

THE decision of the House of Lords in a recent case *Connaught Fur Trimmings, Ltd. v. Cramas Properties, Ltd.*, should serve as a warning to persons proposing to buy a business that was carried on on leasehold premises for any length of time before October 1, 1954. Normally a person is entitled to compensation for "disturbance" where he is refused the renewal of his lease on the ground that the property is to be pulled down or reconstructed or is required by the landlord for his own purpose.

In such a case compensation equal to twice the rateable value is payable to him under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, if the trade or business has been carried on at the premises either by himself or a predecessor in title for a continuous period of at least fourteen years. If the period is shorter then the compensation is limited to once the rateable value, irrespectively of the period for which the lease was granted.

If, however, a business that was being carried on on leased premises prior to October 1, 1954, was purchased, but without the goodwill, the purchaser would be denied any compensation whatsoever unless he himself had carried on the business for at least five years.

That is the rather anomalous situation arising as the result of the above decision of the House of Lords. In that case the business had been carried on since June 29, 1949, under a fourteen-year lease, and in 1961 the business was sold, but without the goodwill, to the fur company, which carried on an identical business to that carried on by their predecessors, who had assigned the lease to them. The landlord terminated the lease on the expiry of the fourteen-year period.

As the lease was granted before October 1, 1954, the date when the above Act came into operation, compensation could not be claimed unless the business had been carried on continuously for at least five years, or unless the period during which the business had been run by the tenant's predecessors could be taken into account as well. So far as the fur company was concerned their own business had been carried on for only two and a half years and not for the requisite five-year period. The House of Lords held that, as the company had not acquired the goodwill of the business they had taken over, they could not tack on to their own period of occupation the period of occupation by their predecessors, which went back so far as 1949.

Had the fur company, however, taken a direct lease from the landlord in 1961, and not an assignment of the lease held by their predecessors, the position would have been quite different; and they would have been entitled to compensation equal to the rateable value. They would equally have been entitled to compensation as of the lease, had they purchased also the goodwill.

Those who are contemplating taking over a business which has been carried on from a date prior to October 1, 1954, should ensure, in order to secure the right to compensation if a new lease should be refused because the property was to be demolished or reconstructed, or because the landlord wanted possession for himself, to purchase the goodwill as well. If the goodwill is not being purchased the difficulty caused by the above decision may be avoided by persuading the landlord to accept a surrender of the lease from the sitting tenant, selling the business, and to grant a new lease direct to the purchaser of the business.



“OPEN SHOP”

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE
SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST
IN GENERAL PRACTICE

By E. C. TENNER

I SUPPOSE that, to a lesser or greater degree according to the various outside factors involved, most businesses reflect the personal likes and dislikes of the persons responsible for running them. At my head shop the fact that I have a distinct personal preference for dispensing rather than counter work, coupled with certain factors of location, has left me with a shop that is undoubtedly far too dependent on dispensing. Perhaps I have been wrong in allowing this situation to develop, though to some extent it was forced upon me by the location factor already referred to. As might be expected, the removal of the prescription charges in February 1965 considerably increased the volume of dispensing. Whilst the increased load has been adequately carried, one cannot disguise the fact that three of our six staff are now on the wrong side of fifty, and I am given to wondering just what will happen if one of us, particularly my qualified assistant or myself, cracks under the load. The obvious answer is to get extra staff, but at least two problems then present themselves: first, where is the extra qualified staff to be found? and secondly, how can one be sure that a change in Ministerial attitude may not, in the course of a few months, completely alter the position again and render the extra staff redundant? That, I think, is surely the big problem confronting all “dispensing” chemists, namely the impossibility of being able really to plan ahead. Recently one of our main local surgeries has turned over to the appointment system and simultaneously has brought forward the evening surgery by half an hour. It is still too early to assess the full effects of this change, but it has caused me to reflect on the entirely different pattern of work today from, say, fifteen years ago.

Changed Surgery Hours

At that time all surgeries in the area were held in the afternoon and evening. Now we have a mixture of some morning and some afternoon, while all practices retain some evening attendances. In the old days the mornings were, quite frankly, “dead” and were devoted to preparation for the rush that developed from 2 p.m. onwards. Indeed we used rather to pride ourselves on the number of preparations which we made on the premises. Unfortunately, manufacture requires a reasonable amount of clear time, and now that the first morning surgery commences at about 9.15 we are faced with a steady stream of patients for most of the day, and the manufacturing time no longer exists. How permanent is the present situation?

Somewhat Unethical

The report you published on November 20, 1965, of a survey in Birmingham and London undertaken by the Abortion Law Reform Association rather surprised me. Are we to understand that seventeen out of the twenty pharmacies visited were prepared to supply “something” in response to this demand? Surely that is a somewhat unethical state of affairs. I must admit that, to me, the matter is somewhat academic, since I certainly cannot remember when I was last approached on the subject. Perhaps my experience underlines one of the differences between life in the big cities and life in the smaller towns. The situation is in some ways parallel to the Preludin scare of some years ago. So far as we in our part of the world could see that was a case of much ado about nothing for, despite the publicity, no one appeared to want to buy Preludin tablets from our pharmacy.

Some weeks ago we required some legal-type advice upon a line of action we were contemplating. We therefore requested our local inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society to visit us and give us the benefit of his knowledge and experience. I would like to take the opportunity of placing on record our appreciation of the way in which he dealt with the matter. Nothing was too much trouble for him, no question too frivolous. This indeed was a case of service with a capital S. Maybe we are fortunate in our particular inspector, but I prefer to believe that all his colleagues, if approached, would have acted in a similar manner. May I suggest to all in the “retail,” particularly those working single-handed, that they are never alone and that the Society's inspector is there to guide and assist in the conduct of one's business.

Call for a Catalogue

Your section on surgical instruments was most interesting to me. Even in these days we get a trickle of demand from our local doctors for instruments, the most recent being a vaginal speculum. The main problem is that our local wholesalers do not carry these items, and with one notable exception we have no suitable illustrated catalogue. There would seem to be a need for such a list, but I fully realise the immense cost involved in producing it for such a limited market. In this connection, surely one of the most amazing happenings of recent years has been the growth in demand for the various types of colostomy appliances and bags.

I take the opportunity of wishing all my colleagues a Happy New Year. It is perhaps unlikely that 1966 will witness such exciting events as we have seen in pharmacy during 1965, but we can be certain that this job of ours, however frustrating, will never be boring. Something will surely turn up to interest us!

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY ET BLEEDET AND KILLAT

From Molière's *Squire Lubberly*

ALL the surgeons and apothecaries dance to the sound of the instruments and voices, and clapping of hands, and apothecaries' mortars.

- FIRST SURGEON: *May he see doctas
Sua praescriptionas
Omniū chirurgorum,
Et apotiquarum
Fillire shopas.*
- CHORUS: *Vivat, vivat, vivat, for ever vivat
Novus doctor, qui tam bene speakat,
Mille, Mille annis, and manget and bibat,
Et bleedet and killat.*
- SECOND SURGEON: *May all his anni
Be to him boni
Et favorabiles,
Et n'habere jamais
Quam plaguas, poxas,
Fiévras, pluresias
Bloody fluxies and dissenterias.*
- CHORUS: *Vivat, vivat, vivat, vivat, for ever vivat
Novus doctor, qui tam bene speakat,
Mille, Mille annis, and manget and bibat,
Et bleedet and killat.*

PERFUME FROM HEAVEN: A French perfume manufacturing company has come up with a novel scheme to give the people of Sydney, Australia, a sample product. It intends to spray the entire city with perfume from the air.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A selection of arrangements for the small firm

W. A. BANNISTER, A.C.I.B., F.A.I.B.

INCREASINGLY, when experienced pharmacists are engaged, one of the questions which they ask is the situation as to a pension. That is understandable for, if their earnings during their career are at a certain level, they feel entitled to a reasonably proportionate pension on retirement. Certainly a pharmacist is much more likely to remain in a position in which he knows that he is earning a pension that will be paid to him at retirement.

Large companies have their own group pension schemes—which may embrace all employees (or at least all those who have reached a certain minimum age and who have been in service for a qualifying period). It may not be desirable, or possible, for a comparatively small firm to make pension provisions for *all* employees. But a satisfactory arrangement can be made for key employees—those on whom the business really relies. The pensions may be provided on an individual basis, the actual amount involved being controlled according to the value of each employee. There is no reason why somebody who is being provided with an individual pension in that way should not be contracted out of the State graduated scheme while others (for whom no special pension provision is made) remain in it.

When an individual pension policy is arranged, usually sixty-five is taken as the age for retirement, but when necessary a lower pension can be paid at an earlier date. It is usual for a pension to be guaranteed for five years, even though the pensioner may die within that period, but a married person may decide, before the pension begins to be paid, to accept a reduced pension on the understanding that it continues during the lifetime of his wife if he should die first.

Employee's Contribution

The usual procedure is for the employer to pay all the premiums towards a pension. Some employees, however, may wish to secure higher pensions than an employer feels able to provide in that way. In that situation there is nothing to prevent an employee contributing towards the premium and much to be said in favour of encouraging such interest. There is, however, one apparent drawback if an employee contributes towards his pension. Only the normal relief of income tax applicable to life-assurance policies (i.e., two-fifths) is allowed in respect of such contributions. Fortunately there is a fairly straightforward way around that apparent difficulty: simply for an employee who wishes to contribute to sacrifice part of his salary—equal to the contribution to the premium which he wishes to make. It can then be paid towards the premium by the employer, together with the latter's contribution. The practical effect, from the point of view of the employee, is that full tax relief is gained—simply because the money concerned will never have ranked as income.

While on the subject of tax it should be mentioned that all benefits from this kind of policy count as earned income—whether, in fact, they are being paid to the pensioner or to his widow after his death.

With the kind of policy described, usually some of the benefits may be taken in the form of a lump sum at retirement instead of in pension form—an attractive proposition to some people when they retire. Seldom is the policy restricted solely to providing pension benefits. In addition there is usually some form of life assurance before pension age is reached, which means that an immediate cash sum is available on death. It may be paid to dependants over and above any private insurance arrangements which the employee may have made. Broadly speaking, in order to comply with the requirements of the Inland Revenue, the

capital sum payable on death should not be more than the equivalent of ten times the maximum approvable pension benefit.

For Principal or Partner

Anybody who is a principal or partner or who is self-employed cannot make exactly the same pension arrangements. Nevertheless, the Finance Act 1956 allowed anybody in that category to effect a special kind of pension policy where the whole premium paid (up to a statutory limit) is eligible for full relief of income tax.

Obviously it is well worth while to have one of those policies. The amount which may be put towards one is limited by the Inland Revenue to 10 per cent, of net relevant earnings (i.e., gross earned income after charges have been deducted), subject to a maximum premium in any one year of £750. Rather higher limits apply for anyone who was born earlier than 1916.

Anybody who has an assured annual income can effect a pension policy on a level premium basis (in much the same way as for a life policy). For most people, however, who are self-employed, earnings are likely to fluctuate from year to year. The best plan, therefore, is to have a policy where single premiums can be paid. One can then decide each year how much should be put towards the pension—basing the calculation on actual income during the year and one's commitments. A particularly useful point in that connection is that the premium for a particular year can be paid at any time up till six months after earnings for the year have been agreed with the Inspector of Taxes. The great advantage is that one can wait to see how much one has earned before deciding on the premium to pay.

As it is virtually impossible to tell in advance when one will retire, there is no need to fix at the outset the date on which the pension will begin to be paid. Provided it will be between one's sixtieth and seventieth birthdays, the exact date can be chosen nearer the time and there is nothing to stop one from continuing to work and receiving the pension at the same time.

When first arranging a pension policy, there is a choice of effecting it on "non profit" or "with profit" conditions. In the first case, one knows in advance exactly what benefits will be secured by the premiums. There can be no changes in the future. If, however, a "with profits" policy is effected, for a given premium rather lower guaranteed benefits are provided. The great advantage, however, is that the basic guaranteed pension is increased by the addition of bonuses declared from the profits of the insurance company. Clearly it is a most useful hedge against inflation—especially as there are some policies where the increase continues after the pension has begun to be paid.

That kind of pension may only be taken in pension form. At no time can a lump sum be obtained in lieu (except in the case of one's death before pension age, when the premiums will be returned). Some people may feel the arrangement too inflexible for all their pension needs and so, besides making use of it to provide for retirement, they also effect an endowment policy (either on a "with profits" basis, or linked to a unit trust) which will pay out the benefits in cash either at a predetermined age or on prior death.

Income tax relief is allowed on two-fifths of the premiums, and there is no doubt that such an arrangement has flexibility. For instance, an endowment policy, once it has been in force for a few years, can be surrendered for cash. Because of that, it can be used as security for a loan. Insurance companies look upon it as part of their duty to provide loans at a reasonable rate of interest up to 90 per cent, of the surrender value of a policy.

NEW BOOKS

Introduction to Quantitative Chemistry

J. J. KLINGENBERG and K. P. REED, *Chapman & Hall, Ltd.*, 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 9 × 5½ in. Pp. xiv + 333. 52s.

INTENDED as a text-book in a one-term course at junior level in United States colleges, the book presents some of the more recently developed techniques. Part one deals with principles of sampling, separation, measurement and calculation; part two describes the techniques of quantitative analysis and contains a chapter of bibliographical material; and part three consists of laboratory exercises.

Advances in Drug Research, Vol. 1

N. J. HARPER and A. B. SIMMONDS (editors), *Academic Press, Inc. (London), Ltd.*, Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. 9 × 6 in. Pp. x + 209. 50s.

FIRST in a series designed to provide, for all who are interested in the chemical and biological properties of drugs, surveys of drug research in both new and established fields, the book deals with penicillin and related structures, with the physiological transport of drugs, and with anti-tussives and adrenergic neurone blocking agents.

Organic Reagents for Metals

W. C. JOHNSON, M.B.E., F.R.I.C. (editor), *Hopkins & Williams, Ltd.*, Chadwell Heath, Essex. 8½ × 6 in. Pp. ix + 275. Fifth edition, volume 2. 30s.

FULL title of this edition includes the words—“and for certain radicals,” indicating its extended scope. Part I, which deals with absorptimetric and gravimetric reagents, presents ten new and a number of revised monographs. In Part II a brief account of complexometric titration introduces fourteen monographs on indicators. Special attention has been devoted to the complexometric titration of calcium in the presence of magnesium.

The Johnsons of Maiden Lane

D. McDONALD, *Martins Publishers, Ltd.*, Mandeville Place, London, W.1. 8½ × 5½ in. Pp. 180. 25s.

THE same Johnson family gave rise to both Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., and Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd. An introductory chapter in this recently issued work describes the origins, in the middle of the eighteenth century, of a business for the assaying of precious metals and analysing of ores containing them. The author tells how technical progress, including the development of photography, influenced their development. The story is continued into the fourth decade of the present century.

Topics in Phosphorus Chemistry, Vol. 1

M. GRAYSON and E. J. GRIFFITH (editors), *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.*, Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 9 × 5½ in. Pp. 261. 90s.

RECENT rapid progress in phosphorus chemistry has promoted the editors to embark on a series of reviews, both for the general scientific reader, and for the specialist in phosphorus chemistry. The first volume deals with the synthesis of organophosphorus compounds from elemental phosphorus, nucleophilic displacement reactions on phosphorus halides and esters by Grignard and lithium reagents, the Michaelis-Arbuzov and related reactions, lower oxo acids of phosphorus and their salts and on condensed phosphates containing other oxo acid anions.

Enterprise in Soap and Chemicals

A. E. MUSSON, M.A. *Manchester University Press*, 316 Oxford Road, Manchester, 13. 8½ × 5½ in. Pp. xi + 384. 37s. 6d.

THE story of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs, is so strongly linked with its origins in soap manufacture at Bank Quay, on a bend of the river Mersey, that it persists though today the soap is now manufactured and sold by another member of the Unilever United Kingdom chemical group. The book was commissioned to celebrate the company's 150th anniversary, and it tells how Joseph Crosfield was apprenticed for six years to Anthony Clapham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, “to learn the trade of Chemist and Druggist.” An Excise inquiry report in 1836 records Clapham as owning one of the biggest soap works in the

country and Crosfield is believed to have obtained from him a knowledge of soap-making. Crosfield's father (George Crosfield, Lancaster) bought, according to his diary, “some premises at Bankey, Warrington, suitable for a soapery which business our son, Joseph, seems to have a strong inclination to.” At that factory, covering less than half an acre, production of soap and candles began. The Crosfield concern now devotes its attention to the development, manufacture and sale of chemicals, and is the largest British manufacturer in the silicates field. The history traces the changes from small family firm to large modern combine.

Distillation

E. S. PERRY and A. WEISSBERGER (editors), *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.*, Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 9 × 5½ in. Pp. xx + 838. Second edition. 180s.

CHANGES in laboratory techniques since the first edition of this book was published in 1951 are reflected in the text of this new edition. In analytical procedures distillation has lost importance through the increasing use of chromatographic techniques. On the other hand small-scale continuous distillation is being used to a greater extent in the laboratory. A chapter on vapour-liquid equilibria has been added. Chapters on “ordinary” fractional and on extractive and azeotropic distillation are followed by three on vacuum distillation and one on sublimation. Text on continuous, pilot plant and on automatic distillation concludes the work.

Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology, Volume 15

J. A. V. BUTLER and H. E. HUXLEY (editors), *Pergamon Press, Ltd.*, 4 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. 9½ × 6 in. Pp. 230. 80s.

SIX subjects are dealt with in the latest volume in the “Progress in Biophysics” series. A chapter on protein biosynthesis, last dealt with in volume 12, has been contributed by Dr. P. N. Campbell (Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital Medical School). The application of subcellular fractionation techniques to the study of brain function is described by Dr. V. P. Whittaker (Agricultural Research Council's institute of animal physiology) and articles have been contributed from abroad on the rôle of nucleic acids in morphogenesis; ultrastructure in chromatin, structure and development of animal viruses and x-ray diffraction studies or polypeptide conformations.

Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions. Supplement 1956-59

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1. 9½ × 7 ins. 84s.

WORK published in the years 1956 to 1959 has been selected on the same principles as the original tables. Main tables in the volume are supplementary to those in the first but the table of selected bond lengths is complete with corrected or new values. The introduction extends and elaborates upon the earlier remarks on error.

NEW FILMS

Once upon a Sunday

L. Rose & Co., Ltd. Colour. Sound. 35 mm. and 16 mm. Running time 22 minutes. Distributed by Sound Services, Ltd., Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.19.

PRODUCED by L. Rose & Co., Ltd., to mark the centenary of their business, the film tells how and why lime juice came to be made a compulsory supplementary ration to prevent scurvy among the crews of all British ocean-going ships. The story is essentially that of the island of Dominica in the Caribbean, a centre of cultivation of limes. Life and work on the island are colourfully depicted as a background to the production of lime juice—an all-the-year-round process, for limes at several stages of development are present on the tree at the same time. The film goes on to show finishing processes in the preparation of the commercial product in England. The film, blending “product knowledge” with great scenic interest, is available (in 16-mm. size) for showing to pharmaceutical audiences.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

COUNCIL MEETING

(Concluded from C. & D., December 25, 1965, p. 630).

Mary Teresa Keegan (No. 1453) was restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Assistants.

The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Mahony, M.P.S.I., to 12 Firgrove Gardens, Bishopstown, co. Cork; J. M. Daly, M.P.S.I., to 21 Manor Street, Dublin, 7; J. V. Moran, L.P.S.I., to 3 Rosier Mansions, Sandycove, co. Dublin; M. J. Nolan, M.P.S.I., to 51 Bellevue Road, Glengary, co. Dublin; D. F. Nunan, M.P.S.I., to P.O. Box 284, Chingola, Zambia; T. R. Power, M.P.S.I., to Todville, Firgrove Lawn, Bishopstown, Cork; H. B. Slowey, M.P.S.I., to 36 Market Street, S'igo.

The following were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary Register:—C. J. Quinn, Donegal Street, Ballybofey, Lifford, co. Donegal; T. M. B. McAuliffe, 41 Barrack Hill, Fermoy, co. Cork; Margaret M. Roe, Castle Street, Ardee, co. Louth; N. Dillon, Broad Street, Rath Luirc, co. Cork; Helen Enright, Newtown, Clarina, co. Limerick; Anne M. Shaw, 27 Shanowen Drive, Santry, Dublin, 9; Shelia A. O'Donoghue, Main Street, Killarney, co. Kerry; Anne M. Brogan, Trim Road, Athboy, co. Meath.

The Licence Certificates of the following were signed and sealed:—Mary A. O'Callaghan; Margaret M. Plunkett; Annie C. Brennan; C. M. Browne; W. J. Butler; Mary B. F. Concanon; J. J. Grehan; N. P. Hennigan; J. B. O'Byrne; A. A. O'Shea; M. P. Perry; J. Williams.

The following were nominated for membership:—Mrs. Annette Keane (née Duddy), L.P.S.I., 21 Corrig Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, co. Dublin; Charles M. Browne, L.P.S.I., Hurst View Bungalow, Esmonde Road, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford; William Jude Butler, L.P.S.I., Emmet Street, Birr, co. Offaly; Godwin Nosakhare Oviasu, L.P.S.I., 25 Ikpoba Road, Benin City, Nigeria.

Members present were:—Messrs. M. L. Cashman; T. R. Miller; Dr. W. E. Boles; H. P. Corrigan; C. J. Cremen; J. Gleeson; F. Loughman; G. C. O'Neill; T. B. O'Sullivan; R. J. Power; R. J. Semple and M. F. Walsh.

A number of grants were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed. The Registrar reported that he had received the following contributions towards the Fund:—North Munster Chemists' Golfing Society, £42 19s. 3d.; County Louth Pharmacists' Association, £5 5s.; Dundalk Chemists' Association, £3 3s.; Irish Committee of Photographic Dealers' Association (per Mr. M. Davitt-Walsh, M.P.S.I., treasurer), £10 10s. On the motion of MR. MILLER, seconded by MR. SEMPLE the Council's thanks were conveyed to the donors.

Famous Poisoners

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL RECALLS "HISTORIC" CASES

PROFESSOR H. H. Campbell (professor of pharmacy, Heriot-Watt College) in an address on "Poisoners" at the opening meeting of the 114th session of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, recalled many famous criminal trials.

In the context of his lecture, he said, a poisoner was somebody who administered or caused to be administered some substance with malevolent intent. His examples were necessarily from those cases in which there had been exposure, "and for a reasonable approximation to the truth we look to the trials of the accused." Such a procedure had limitations since witnesses might not always tell the truth, juries were not infallible and considerable influence could be exerted on the juries by clever counsel.

Four main questions were important for a successful prosecution: Did the deceased die from the poison as alleged?; did the accused have access (and preferably sole access) to the poison and the opportunity to administer it?; and did the accused have a motive for his act?

The Crown was not compelled to prove motive but obviously it was not to the advantage of the accused if he had a strong motive to destroy his victim. On that basis Professor Campbell looked at cases in which the evidence was largely circumstantial. The following are extracts from his observations.

Madeleine Smith

In an early morning in March 1857, Pierre Emile L'Angelier, Jersey-born but of French origin, arrived at his lodgings in Glasgow violently sick. It was not the first occasion but this time, in spite of medical attention, he died. Largely at the instigation of his employers, a firm of seed merchants, action was taken to examine the body, and analysis showed the presence of 88 gm.

of arsenic in the stomach. In view of the considerable amount lost in vomiting, a figure of around ½-oz. does not seem an excessive estimate of the original amount taken. A number of people knew that L'Angelier had for some time been visiting Madeleine Smith, a well educated and cultured girl, at her home in Blythswood Square, Glasgow, but not with the consent or approval of her parents and, so far as could be arranged, secretly. Why should the girl murder her lover? Her father, an architect of some standing, had chosen for her, in the custom of the time, an acceptable partner of good repute (Mr. William Minnoch) and L'Angelier had refused to give her back incriminating letters clearly establishing the nature of the clandestine relationship. Her arrest followed quickly. She was charged at Edinburgh with two unsuccessful attempts to murder L'Angelier and one of murdering him by administering arsenic in cocoa or coffee.

The cause of death was clearly established. Three purchases of arsenic, all openly made under her own name and with proper entries in the Poisons Register, were traced to her, the reason for purchases being "to kill rats." The jury, by thirteen to two, returned the Scottish verdict "Not Proven."

Where did the Crown case fail? The defence had three points of vital importance and benefit to Miss Smith. First was that the arsenic bought by her complied with the 1851 Act, which stipulated that it should be adulterated with either indigo or soot, and the analyst admitted that he had noticed no indigo or soot in the stomach contents, and in fact had not looked for them. That must have raised doubts as to whether the arsenic bought by the accused was the arsenic which poisoned L'Angelier. Secondly, no proof could be produced to show that the deceased had been in contact with the accused on the vital night. If they had not met

she could not have given him cocoa or coffee containing arsenic. Thirdly, there was the argument that no one could take so much arsenic without noticing its presence, partly dissolved, partly suspended. A reporter who covered the trial and heard all the evidence, when asked what he thought of the verdict, replied: "Madeleine was a very pretty girl; there were a lot of young men on the jury; but I would not have taken a cup of cocoa from Madeleine Smith."

The Seddons

The case of the Seddons illustrates the application by a layman of a little scientific learning. Frederick Seddon, living in North London, rejoiced in the pride of possession and enjoyed totting up figures representing his wealth. On a lodger, Miss Elizabeth Barrow, aged forty-nine, and described as dirty, untidy, unattractive and thoroughly objectionable, he seemed to exert an almost hypnotic influence. She had bonds and a considerable sum in gold and notes. In the course of fourteen months Seddon persuaded her to hand over her total possessions in return for an annuity of £72, which he promised to pay in addition to providing her with accommodation. When Miss Barrow died she was quickly buried in common ground and Seddon, true to type, haggled with the undertaker, from whom he received a discount for introducing the business. Relatives eventually appeared and contacted the police, and exhumation was ordered. The verdict being death from arsenical poisoning, Seddon was a natural suspect. Cause of death, opportunity to administer it and motive all pointed to the Seddons.

The question of possession of arsenic left a problem, however, until a pharmacist disclosed a sale of arsenical fly papers to Seddon's daughter and Mrs. Seddon admitted the purchase. The prosecution based their case on the

extraction of sodium arsenite from those papers by the Seddons as source of the arsenic. It is regrettable that a pharmacist admitted on oath that he had freely sold the fly papers, labelled "Poison" with an arsenic content of gr. 3/6, without a signature.

Jean Pierre Vaquier

When Mrs. Jones, wife of the proprietor of the Blue Anchor Inn at Byfleet, went to Biarritz for a recuperation holiday, she met Jean Pierre Vaquier, and a romance quickly followed in spite of Vaquier's lack of English and Mrs. Jones' lack of French. When Mrs. Jones returned to England Vaquier followed, and in Southampton Row made himself known to a French-speaking pharmacist. At the Blue Anchor Inn it was apparent that Mrs. Jones had no further interest in Vaquier. Vaquier put strychnine in a bromo salt bottle from which Mr. Jones was about to take his early morning dose, and watched his victim take the dose. Jones' remark, "God, it's bitter" alarmed Mrs. Jones, who administered salt and water and sent for a doctor, but Jones died that morning. The post-mortem proved the cause of death and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of strychnine was recovered from the body. A portrait of Vaquier in the Press attracted the attention of the London pharmacist, who reported that Vaquier had bought 0.12 gm. of strychnine "for wireless experiments," signing the register "J. Wanker." In evidence on his own behalf Vaquier claimed that someone had told him "nobody gives his real name when purchasing poison." The strychnine, he said, had been purchased to poison a dog.

His trial, conviction and execution followed, but there remains a problem. According to the evidence, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of strychnine was recovered from the body. Traces of strychnine were found in the washed-out bottle. Crystals recovered from the floor showed traces of strychnine and strychnine was found in the glass and on the spoon used. Had Vaquier found more than one source of strychnine? While awaiting execution, Vaquier disclosed to the governor of Wandsworth prison that he had seen a woman enter the tool shed and that examination of a loose brick would reveal something to his advantage. Behind the loose brick referred to the police found gr. 23 of strychnine in a glass container. Where had that strychnine come from?

Dr. Crippen

Living in London Crippen, who had an American medical qualification, practiced as part-time dentist and acted as agent for an American drug firm. His wife, who had married under an assumed name of Cora Carter, thought she had considerable ability as an actress (a view not shared by the public), and adopted the stage name of "Belle Elmore." In early 1910 Crippen seemed prepared to accept his wife's Bohemian type of life. She, on her side, did not worry unduly about his obvious attachment to his typist Ethel Le Neve. After purchasing gr. 5 of hyoscine, Crippen proceeded to poison his wife, mutilated the body by removing hands,

feet and head (which were never found) and buried the remains in the cellar. His explanation that his wife had gone to America and died was not accepted by her associates and when, months later, Inspector Dew interviewed him and examined the house Crippen panicked. With his typist he fled, but was arrested, tried, convicted and hanged. A vital part in the case for the prosecution was the analysis of the remains, from which Dr. Willcox recovered gr. 2/7 of hyoscine. The method of identifying the recovered alkaloid was challenged by the defence and would probably today be more seriously challenged. Dr. Willcox based his conclusions on the mydriatic action of the compound (cat's eye test) and on its non-crystalline character, which he held excluded hyoscyamine or atropine. He excused himself for having made no attempt to determine its melting point or to prepare a derivative on the grounds that he did not have enough material. The defence argued that his conclusions were biased because he had pre-knowledge of the purchase by Crippen of hyoscine, and that the same results could have arisen from compounds formed during the putrefaction of the body. The defence had an impossible task, and the verdict of guilty was inevitable.

At a later date interest in the Crippen case was renewed by Sir Edward Marshall Hall, who propounded a possible defence procedure which he felt sure

would have saved Crippen. His idea was that Crippen should have admitted everything except the actual murder and confessed that, by treating Belle Elmore for a highly nervous condition, he had accidentally administered an overdose of hyoscine and that all his subsequent actions were due to panic.

Dr. Pritchard

Dr. Pritchard, born at Southsea, qualified as doctor. After some service as a naval surgeon, he practised in Hunmanby, Yorks, but left for some months to act as medical attendant to a gentleman travelling abroad. On his return he set up in practice in Glasgow. Boastful and conceited, Pritchard devoted great energy to acquiring popularity, but never succeeded. The murders of his mother-in-law and wife were carried out with tartar emetic laced with Fleming's tincture of aconite. He spread the process over a long period in an attempt to simulate an illness. The trial could have only one result, but even after conviction he made three "confessions" before finally telling the truth.

Two pharmacies in Edinburgh (Duncan, Flockhart and F. Hepburn) are still extant from which pharmacists were asked to give evidence for the defence, aimed at counteracting the prosecution's assertion that Pritchard had purchased excessive amounts of poisons and that Mrs. Taylor had purchased quantities of Batley's solution of opium.

ANALYST'S INCREASING IMPORTANCE

Winch Memorial lecturer addresses Sunderland students

AN analyst's duties and the qualities needed to bring him success were outlined by DR. G. E. FOSTER (chief analyst and head of the control laboratory, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.) in the Hope C. M. Winch memorial lecture which he delivered recently at Sunderland Technical College.

At no time during his long experience in the pharmaceutical industry, said Dr. Foster, had there been greater emphasis on drug safety and control of drugs than today. The rapid introduction of new drugs, necessitated, among other things, the publication of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia every five years and addenda meanwhile. The establishment of the Dunlop Committee on Safety of Drugs, the Therapeutic Substances Act regulations, Food and Drugs Act, and drug testing scheme had been considered of such importance that they had formed the main theme of the 1965 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

In the past a pharmaceutical manufacturer, by providing an analytical chemistry laboratory, could control manufacturing operations to meet all legal requirements. Today's procedures covered biology, chemistry and physics, and the head of the factory laboratory was nowadays more correctly described as head of the control laboratories. His duty was to prevent unsatisfactory products from issuing from the factory. A task of such magnitude, embracing pure drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, vaccines, sera and other biological products, called for co-operation between

production and control laboratories. The production pharmacist must accept it as his duty to produce products of the highest quality and not regard quality as the function of the control department alone.

Giving examples of how errors were minimised he described the rôle of statistics in the sampling of large quantities of materials. Microchemical analysis had followed from the advance of the biological sciences, where only small amounts of material might be available. Commercial interest in vitamins had brought many analysts into contact with problems of biological assay. One of the analyst's most valuable services was in developing chemical or physical methods to replace biological tests. He instanced a fibril assay of insulin injection, in which excellent agreement between biological and fibril assays had been reported.

Keeping Down Costs

Cost of analytical control had to be kept down, as by instrumentation which was possible for any chemical reaction capable of giving an electrical signal. It was also possible with routine work, which must, however, be supported by analytical research to ensure that appropriate advances were used for the control of production. Most pharmaceutical analytical laboratories had a section devoted to research, where staff, free from routine work, investigated new analytical problems. From time to time analysts' observations resulted in major advances in medicine. Thus solapone

and dapsone, used in the treatment of leprosy, had been discovered as a result of an analyst's rejection of a batch of sulphanilamide which on investigation had been shown to contain the substance now called dapsone as an impurity.

Indicating the personal qualities needed for success in this field, Dr. Foster said that besides being confronted with emergencies caused by poisoning or drug overdoses or involving the activities of drug addicts, the analyst would be involved in disputes regarding the quality of goods bought and sold, and might need to answer adverse reports from public analysts or Government laboratories. An analytical laboratory's reputation depended upon its degree of reliability, and continual checks were necessary. A good means of achieving that was by the periodic analysis of standard samples. With biological assays it was commonplace to compare the material under test with a standard sample, and it was equally common for the microanalyst to start each working day by burning a test substance. Many analysts using macro methods failed to take similar precautions and sooner or later paid the penalty for such failure.

With instrumental analysis the danger was just as great. There was no lack of highly purified analytical reagents and Dr. Foster paid tribute to that section of the fine chemicals industry which produced them. He hoped he had dispelled the conception that analytical chemistry consisted entirely of dull routine work. Analysts also had exceptional opportunities for public service as members of committees convened by Government departments and by such bodies as the British Standards Institution and the British Pharmacopoeia Commission. In pharmaceutical industry the analyst had the added privilege of helping to keep British drugs what they were and what they had always been—among the best in the world.

Prize-winners

Dr. Foster then presented the awards for the session to successful students as follows:

HOPE C. M. WINCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.—Judith D. French.

First Year Final Course. BOOTS, LTD. PRIZE.—M. R. Gardner; ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD. PRIZE.—P. G. Kirk; TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD. PRIZE.—H. G. Tyler; BLEASDALE PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—R. M. Gee; SUNDERLAND BRANCH PRIZE (pharmacognosy).—Angela L. Simpson; EVANS MEDICAL, LTD. PRIZE (pharmaceutics).

General Prizes. SUNDERLAND N.P.U. PRIZE (contribution to the social and cultural life of the College).—N. J. Lalani. CHEMIST & DRUGGIST PRIZE (best laboratory note book).—K. R. Hill.

—M. R. Gardner; SUNDERLAND B.P.S.A. CHAIRMAN'S (1953/54) PRIZE (physiology).—Ailsa T. Capstick.

Second Year Final Course. BOOTS, LTD. PRIZE.—Judith D. French; TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD. PRIZE.—I. M. Thompson; ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD. PRIZE.—D. R. Edwards; HALL FORSTER PRIZE (pharmacognosy).—Marilyn J. Taylor; SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION PRIZE (pharmacognosy).—Jacqueline A. Sowerby; TET-SIDE BRANCH PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—Judith D. French; W. R. CLEMENTS PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—D. R. Edwards; G. P. FAIRMAN & SON, LTD. PRIZE (pharmaceutics).—I. M. Thompson; WILKINSON & SIMPSON PRIZE (pharmaceutics).—K. Harley; T. D. WHITTET PRIZE (pharmacology).—Catherine M. Elsiob; MAWSON & PROCTOR PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. PRIZE (pharmacology).—Margaret M. Harrison; J. C. PENMAN MEMORIAL PRIZE (forensic pharmacy).—R. B. Swaine; DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH PRIZE (practical dispensing).—Catherine M. Elsiob.

Third Year Final Course. BOOTS, LTD. PRIZE.—R. Herbert; PFIZER, LTD. PRIZE.—J. Shatwell; M. BAUM (WHOLESALE CHEMISTS), LTD. PRIZE.—A. G. Ismail; UPJOHN, LTD. AWARD.—June Gray; TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD. PRIZE.—W. J. Ridgway; SYDNEY A. GAMLEN PRIZE (pharmaceutics).—D. Russell; MIDDLETON PRIZE (pharmacology).—W. J. Ridgway; NEWCASTLE BRANCH PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—Eng Tin Lim.

General Prizes. SUNDERLAND N.P.U. PRIZE (contribution to the social and cultural life of the College).—N. J. Lalani. CHEMIST & DRUGGIST PRIZE (best laboratory note book).—K. R. Hill.

Drug Share Movements

A FIRMER TREND CONTINUES

WITH investors paying a good deal more attention to the home economic situation, described by one leading firm of stockbrokers as "unsatisfactory," buying tended to dry-up and prices lost some ground during the period in the last quarter of 1965. Nevertheless, drug and chemical shares continued to attract a fair amount of interest and helped in some instances by favourable company news, prices showed a preponderance of rises.

The half-yearly statement put out by Aspro-Nicholas pleased the market and the price advanced sixpence to 19s. 6d. with further buying lifting them threepence more.

The higher estimated pre-tax profits for the half-year reported by Hodders brought in buyers of the shares and in a thin market the price jumped 7½d. to 4s. 4½d. with business in them up to 4s. 6¾d.

Beecham Group were a strong spot. After rising steadily to around 28s. 3d. following news of the group's bid for Harveys of Bristol they shed a few pence on the withdrawal of the bid offer. Further subsequent buying, however, enabled them to end the period 5s. 9d. higher on balance at 27s. 9d. compared with three months ago.

Jaynox met with moderate support and with the market short of shares the price improved one shilling to 8s. 3d. with business in them at that price. Similarly Willows Francis advanced one shilling to 12s. 4½d. having changed hands up to 12s. 9d. in earlier dealings. After being a dull market on selling with an absence of buyers (the price fell to around 7s.) renewed support which dealers stated was stimulated by the belief that the price fall had been overdone, enabled Vitamins to make a smart recovery to around 8s. 6d.—a net gain of 4½d.

Against the trend Savory & Moore receded sixpence to 9s. following the chairman's warning that trading profits for the current year may well be lower than in the year previously.

Barclay & Sons were quoted ex the "rights" at around 3s. 10½d., but further buying of the shares lifted the price to 4s. 1½d. which was their pre-"rights" price.

Glaxo had been a firm market at around 38s. 6d., but the chairman's denial that take-over talks were in progress

brought in sellers and the price fell one shilling to 37s. 6d. Earlier they had touched a new peak for the year of 41s. 3d. on buying accompanied by vague take-over rumours.

News of lower trading profit of Cussons depressed the price of those shares; they ended the period one shilling down at 10s. 6d.

In the cosmetic section there was selective buying which lifted prices in some instances. For example, Gala Cosmetic were bought in anticipation of the next results and the price moved up 2s. 3d. to 25s. Similarly, Yardley "A" hardened 4½d. to 17s. 4½d.

Any Business Questions?

If I retire from business am I liable to capital gains tax on any profit made on sale?

You are liable on any profit arising after April 5, 1965, but there is relief arising if you retire after age 60. For every year by which your age exceeds 60 years £2,000 of the gains realised are exempt.

My business is carried on as a limited company. I have some surplus funds in the business and I want to lend my son some money to buy a house. I am now told that this will lead to an extra tax liability. Is that so?

PRESUMABLY your company falls into the definition of a close company. This means that any loan to participants or their associates (and your son would fall into that category) would be treated as a distribution. Income tax would then be payable on the basis of treating the loan as a net amount and grossing it up at the standard rate of income tax, the tax so calculated being the amount payable.

We carry on business through a company. I understand that we must now distribute 60 per cent. of our profit as a dividend or suffer tax as if we did. Is that correct please?

THAT is an oversimplification. The company is liable to income tax on an amount by which its distributions fall short of a standard. The maximum standard for a trading company is 60 per cent. of the trading profits, but the standard may be less if the profits are required for the company's business. In any event, if the profits after deducting allowable director's remuneration do not exceed £1,500 the problem will not arise, and there is relief on a sliding scale where those profits are between £1,500 and £9,000.

APOTHECARIES IN THE GREAT PLAGUE

1965 Sydenham lecture

THE Sydenham lecture of the Faculty of History of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Society of Apothecaries, 1965, was given by Dr. T. D. Whittet (Deputy Chief Pharmacist, Ministry of Health). It was the first, he believed, to be given "by one who might describe himself as a pharmaceutical apothecary." Title of the lecture was "The Part of the Apothecaries in the Great Plague of 1665." At the time the apothecaries were pharmaceutical rather than medical practitioners. Although Thomas Sydenham, whom the lecture commemorated, was not an apothecary he was the neighbour and intimate friend of Daniel Malthus, one of the Royal Apothecaries.

It was frequently stated in books on pharmaceutical history that, whilst many of the physicians fled from London during the Plague, the apothecaries remained and treated the sick.

Dr. Whittet said he had attempted to trace as many apothecaries as possible who remained in London during the Plague period in an attempt to verify the truth of those often repeated statements.

Records Traced

By working carefully through minute books, noting the binding and freeing of apprentices, payments of fines, etc., it was possible to trace many apothecaries who survived the Plague. There also existed among the apothecaries' records a full list of the members of the Society of about 1673. Numerous wills of apothecaries gave positive proof of the deaths of many apothecaries during the Plague period, and most of the church registers of the period had survived. There was proof of the deaths of nearly fifty apothecaries or members of their families during the Plague. A "Roll of Honour" might include Benjamin Bannister, John Beatnisse, George Bell (Bills), Henry Best, apothecary to the Charterhouse, William Bolt, Stephen Chase, apothecary to Charles I, William Johnson, apothecary and chemist at Amen Corner, who was appointed by the College of Physicians in 1665 to dispense and deliver plague medicines to the necessitous poor, and many others.

Francis Bernard was without doubt one of the heroes of the Plague.

Apothecary to St. Thomas's Hospital at the time of the Plague was William Rosewell, who had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royalist army and was also Apothecary to the Queen. He became Master of the Apothecaries' Society in 1661/62.

William Boghurst, "perhaps the greatest hero of the Plague" was author of *Loimographia, An Account of the Great Plague of London*, which Payne described as the best account of the Plague; Boghurst was an apothecary of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, one of the parishes most affected by the pestilence. Boghurst took a sensible and charitable view of who should remain in the City. "I think all may fly that are free and not obliged to stay either by their office, relations or necessities,

such as Magistrates, Ministers, and Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Midwives. But those Apothecaries which have their work and dependence from the Physicians are not, I think, obliged to stay behind, when their Masters lead the way; for who shall direct them? They say it is not our business to direct or undertake to give Physick of our own heads; therefore they are to be excused. But those Apothecaries which stand upon their own legs, and live by their own practice, are bound by their undertakings to stay and help as in other diseases."

Approximately 1,350 apothecaries and their apprentices could have been present in London during the Plague.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO HEALTH

Sampling inquiry by a manufacturer

AN attempt to find out accurately how members of the public regard matters of health has been made by Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. To obtain that information the company recently commissioned a market-survey company to conduct a poll involving every class, age-group and geographical area of the country. Purpose was to discover what ailments people had suffered from in the past, what treatment, if any, they had taken, how often and when they had visited their doctor, how much and how they had used home medication and their whole attitude towards doctors and health.

The promoters of the survey are proposing to make the results available to every interested party, "even companies manufacturing competitive products." Full results are being sent to the Ministry of Health, the *British Medical Journal*, Members of Parliament, and are being made accessible to any doctor or scientist who wishes to take advantage of them.

Several months ago, it will be recalled, Messrs. Nicholas Products composed a series of six pamphlets to be given by doctors to their patients suffering from recurring ailments that could be treated at home. Today more than half the medical practices in the country, it is understood, now have the leaflets, and over 2 millions have been distributed.

The company's hope is that an "atmosphere will be created in which a national plan for health could be worked out." In that atmosphere the man in the street would, by "intelligently informed participation," contribute to the success of the National Health Service, and there would be "greater understanding and cohesion" among "all whose work lies in providing for the health of the nation."

The Survey's Findings

The survey was conducted among 2,163 adults in the age range 18-64 and sought to establish those minor ailments suffered during the four weeks prior to the interview (carried out early in November). Approximately half of those interviewed claimed to have had a complaint during the period. 71 per cent. of the complaints were treated,

"If we assume that those not mentioned after 1650 were not alive by 1665 and that the majority of those who should have been freed before that date but are not again mentioned had either died or left London or the occupation, the probable number of apothecaries and apprentices would be about 1,100. Of these about fifty died and 650 survived, the fate of the remaining 400 being unknown. Approximately 350 apothecaries are definitely known to have been in London at some time during the Plague and about 100 during its peak.

"All the available evidence suggests that the reports of the apothecaries remaining to carry out their duties during the Plague are true and in tercentenary year it is fitting that we should honour these brave and conscientious men," summarised Dr. Whittet.

the most popular form of treatment being tablets. People were found to be not eager to visit a doctor unless the complaint was felt to be serious. The most common complaints were colds (22 per cent.) and headaches (20 per cent.), both of which most people were prepared to treat themselves. 29 per cent. of all complaints were not treated, including 37 per cent. of coughs. 7 per cent. of complaints were treated personally "because of lack of confidence in the doctor's abilities to do anything for them."

About one in five adults visited their doctor once a month and 60 per cent. had done so at least once in the last year. Only 14 per cent. had ever taken medical advice other than from a doctor, and of those 8 per cent. had been advised by a chemist. Surprisingly, says the report, one-third of all adults agreed that some drugs prescribed by doctors "cause as many ailments as they cure." Over half agreed that treating common ailments could be dangerous and a similar proportion thought it made a doctor's work more difficult. However, most thought that intelligent people would treat symptoms themselves.

Asked what remedies they carried, 11 per cent. had some form of analgesic but 80 per cent. carried none at all. A check of household remedies showed that only 4 per cent. did not keep any kind in their homes. 88 per cent. had an analgesic and other common remedies were for indigestion, coughs and colds. Laxatives were kept in 39 per cent. of households. It was noticeable that a fairly high proportion of prescribed medicines were kept in the household, 31 per cent. having tablets and 17 per cent. medicines.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In LEEDS in September 1965 contractors dispensed 254,299 prescriptions (166,976 forms) at a total cost of £127,817. Average cost per prescription 120'63d.

In LONDON in July 1965 1,484,746 prescriptions (982,538 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £724,349. Ingredients amounted to £547,195 and dispensing fees £165,291.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29, 1965: Because of the extended Christmas holidays, and because of stocktaking by many manufacturers business on the markets has been extremely dull. Since publication of the last Trade Report two weeks ago there have, therefore, been no important price changes to report. Rates for MENTHOL were repeated at 30s. per lb. in bond for Chinese crystals, with Brazilian at 3s. above that level. Among SPICES there was an easier tendency in GINGER. Jamaican No. 3 was reduced to 390s. per cwt. on the spot (from 420s.); African and Cochint varieties were each down 5s. per cwt. SENNA prices were unchanged, with little interest on the part of buyers. It is reported from South India that heavy showers have been falling in the growing areas; they should be beneficial to the Tinnevely crops of LEAVES and PODS. Shipments during November 1965 from Tuticorin were as follows:—

	U.K. tons	U.S. tons	Europe tons
SENNA	3	—	126
PODS	—	—	317
LEAVES	18	—	—

White Sarawak PEPPER became firmer at origin, spot prices also moved up.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-AMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 46s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Under 25 kilos: B.P., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 2s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

PENTOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots and over are 107s. 6d. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM SALT, 54s. 6d.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE. — Sodium salt is 110s. per kilo for 25-kilos and over.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE. — Five-kilo lots, 65s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 60s.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

Crude Drugs

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot. Scarce at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 510s., spot.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 19s. per lb.; black brilliant, 20s. Peruvian silver-grey, 15s.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, Spanish, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 195s., c.i.f. for new crop. African, spot, 240s. per cwt.; shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 390s., shipment, March-April, 400s., c.i.f., quoted. Cochint, spot, 280s.; December-January shipment, 235s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 115s. to 117s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, nominal; sound unassorted, 10s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 10s. 9d.; 110's, 8s. 10d.; b.w.p., 5s. 2d., all c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 4s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 4½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 365s., c.i.f.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3½d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER. — Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 3d., spot, shipment, 8s. 10d., c.i.f.

CANANGA. — Spot from 45s. to 50s. per lb. CARAWAY. — From 45s. to 70s. per lb. as to source.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 7½d.; shipment, 4s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 3d., in bond and 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 2d., in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. in 45-gall. drums is 12s. per gall. plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER. — From 34s. to 45s. per lb. spot, as to origin.

CUBEB. — Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

CUMIN. — English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

DILL. — Imported is from 28s. to 42s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70-75 per cent., 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80-85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

FENNEL. — Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 42s. to 45s. per lb. as to quality. New crop, forward delivery quoted around 42s. per lb.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235-£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port, Tunisian, £255 to £270 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

ORANGE. — Floridan sweet oil, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.; Rhodesian, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment nominal; spot not offering.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 250s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE. — Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 65s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 83s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME. — Red, spot, 30s. per lb. for 45-50 per cent.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1965: PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE was reduced to \$49 per kilo (down \$6). Brazilian MENTHOL firmed up to \$5.25 per lb. (up 15 cents), but is still far below the cost of Japanese menthol which sells as high as \$8.35. HYDRASTIS ROOT was advanced to make the whole \$3 a lb., up 20 cents, and the powdered \$3.50, up 15 cents. IPECACUANHA at \$9 per lb. was down 25 cents. LEMONGRASS OIL is now \$1.75 (up five cents) per lb. CANANGA declined to make the native \$6.25, and CINNAMON LEAF, at \$3.75, was down 25 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal,"
December 8, 1965

- For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and products, none being preparations for the treatment of the scalp* (5)
QUILEN, 868,408, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
- For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances and preparations* (5)
LENAC, 877,339, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.
- For disinfectants* (5)
Device with words LION HEAD, 877,649, by Tar Residuals, Ltd., London, E.C.3.
- For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of rheumatic diseases* (5)
DOLICUR, 877,663, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, Germany.
- For insecticides, fungicides and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin* (5)
VITA-PAK, 878,560, by Bees, Ltd., Liverpool, 2.
- For veterinary preparations* (5)
SAFERSAN, B879,237, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, DEMAVET, 880,532, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.
- For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations* (5)
NEOPHENICOL, 880,283, NEOPHENSOC, 880,627, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8.
- For vitamin preparations in tablet form* (5)
SPARTAVIT, 880,954, by Ocean Marketing Company, Nairobi, Kenya.
- For medicinal products and preparations* (5)
QUERZOFREN, 880,991, by Laboratorios Ferrer, S.L., Barcelona, Spain.
- For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin* (5)
PLUSCOPAN, 881,837, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.
- For pharmaceutical products* (5)
CELLAFORTE, 883,803, by Cellaforte (Edgware), Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants* (5)
DORESAL, 884,484, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.
- For devices for applying preparations to the fingernails* (21)
CUTETTES, B879,512, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.
- From the "Trade Marks Journal,"
December 15, 1965
- For chemical products for use in industry, science and photography; all being for use as screening agents or containing screening agents* (1)
SANTOSCREEN, 849,817, by Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
- For chemical products, sensitizers, developing preparations, emulsions and reducing agents, all for use in photography; and films, plates and paper, all being sensitized and for use in photography* (1)
PHOTOJET, B851,234, by Ozalid Co., Ltd., Loughton, Essex.
- For light sensitive materials for use in photography* (1)
INSTAMATIC, 876,537, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2.
- For saccharin* (1)
SAC-O-MIN, B878,725, by Ocean Marketing Co., Nairobi, Kenya.
- For chemical products for photography* (1)
SOLCAL, 879,745, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.
- For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes)* (3)
JOBEZO, 876,102, KWOFF, RITOFF, 876,104-05, by Ethical Cosmetic Products, Ltd., London, N.W.8.
- For hair tints, hair dyes and hair bleaches* (3)
CLAIROL SALON FORMULA, 828,039, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.
- For tooth-paste* (3)
ORAFRESH, B876,612, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.
- For non-medicated toilet preparations* (3)
JEAN SORELLE, 869,497, by Jean Sorelle, Ltd., London, N.4. TROPHY, 882,000, by N.P.U., Ltd., London, W.C.1.
- For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions* (3)
CHEMIN DE FER, 878,687, by Ward Distributors (Cosmetics), Ltd., London, S.E.1.
- For non-medicated toilet preparations and toilet articles* (3)
Device, 881,693, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.
- For cosmetics* (3)
Device with words BABOR KOSMETIK, B879,669, by Dr. Babor & Co., K.G., Bad Aachen, Germany.
- For preparations for the hair* (3)
MADISON GLOSS, 882,455, by Charles Alexander & Co., Ltd., West Molesey, Surrey.
- For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and preparations for the hair* (3)
GRAIR, 882,832, by Richard Hudnut, Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- For infants' and invalids' foods and dietetic foods, all consisting principally of honey but none being in the nature of goods of the same description as confectionery* (5)
HONEYMOL, 870,957, by G. R. Lane Charabz, Ltd., Gloucester.
- For pharmaceutical preparations* (5)
RITMOS, 872,625, by Dott. Inverni & Della Belfa, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.
- For deodorants and anti-perspirants* (5)
VINOLIA V SURE, 872,297, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances* (5)
EEMSIDE, 874,140, by N. V. Technisch Pharmaceutisch Onderneming, Tilburg, Holland. INTEGRIN, CONTACTIN, 878,256-57, ATOCINE, 879,832, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland. VAPROL, 879,485, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. DOMERINE, 883,558, by Dome Chemicals, Inc., Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A. NORGOTIN, 884,078, by Norgine, Ltd., London, W.C.1.
- For nasal drops and medicated eye solutions* (5)
PREFRIN, 876,488, by Allergan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.
- For veterinary substances and preparations* (5)
TARITAN, 876,921, by West-Siltten Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hove, Sussex.
- For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances* (5)
ASPENAGRAN, 877,597, by Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., London, S.W.1.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use, veterinary preparations, sanitary preparations, disinfectants and fungicides* (5)
MYLIT, 879,774, by Wynlit Pharmaceuticals, Trust Reg., Vaduz, Liechtenstein.
- For disinfectants, germicides and sanitary preparations and substances* (5)
ADVITAGENT, 880,429, by Food Industries, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19.
- For medicated bath salts* (5)
MEDOX, 881,736, by Thawpitt, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and products, but not including antiseptic preparations* (5)
VIROFRAL, 883,166, by N. V. Philips-Duphar, Amsterdam, Holland.
- For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances* (5)
SINEQUAN, 884,128, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
- For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations* (5)
DOLANGOR, HYPODRATE, 885,506-07, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.
- For film cameras, none being adapted for use in copying documents and the like, for sale in the United Kingdom other than Northern Ireland* (9)
COMET, 875,131, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.
- For photographic cameras* (9)
PIXIE, 885,318, by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.
- For contraceptive appliances* (10)
FAM-SPA, 880,366, by Albert Adrian John Hunter, Lynhurst, Hants.
- For baby soothers* (10)
HOLDFAST, B882,374, by Albert Charles Owen, Southport, Lancs.

For electrical and electronic apparatus and instruments; photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments; combinations of two or more of the aforesaid goods; and parts and fittings (9)
QUICKMATIC, 873,783, by J. J. Silber, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 24, 1965

- Anthraquinone compounds*, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,015,505.
- Process for the production of adenine derivatives*, UCB (Union Chimique-Chimische Bedrijven), S.A., 1,015,507.
- Means for intermittently conveying vials*, W. A. Shields, 1,015,519.
- Methods of treating sulphur and the sulphur compositions so produced*, Freeport Sulphur Co., 1,015,537.
- Production of penicillin-splitting enzymes*, Beecham Group, Ltd., 1,015,554.
- Process for the production of 5'-ribonucleotides*, Ainomoto Co., Inc., 1,015,556.
- Diazacyclopropane derivatives*, Bergwerksverband, G.m.b.H., 1,015,569.
- Cycloaliphatic oximes*, Montecatini Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria E Chimica, 1,015,572.
- Photo-printing apparatus for contact-printing sheet originals*, Chemische Fabrick L. Van der Grinten, N.V., 1,015,609.
- Production of 6-demethylchlorotetracycline*, Merck & Co., Inc., 1,015,613.
- Azophosphenate compounds*, Rohm & Haas Co., 1,015,616.
- Substituted iminostilbene and iminodibenzyl derivatives*, Deutsche Gold-und Silber-Schmelzeanstalt, 1,015,617.
- Glutarimide therapeutic compositions*, Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., 1,015,618.
- Preparation of organotin compounds*, Stauffer Chemical Co., 1,015,623.
- 1a,2,3,7b - Tetrahydro - 1h - cyclopropa(c) quinolines*, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,015,624.
- Hydrocyanation of the 5 α -formyl group in steroids*, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,015,625.
- Process for separating crystals of L-glutamic acid from fermentation broth*, Asahi Kasei Kogyo, K.K., 1,015,637-38.
- Process for increasing the sensitivity of photographic silver halide emulsions*, Agfa, A.G., 1,015,656.
- Digitalis tetraglycosides and the production thereof*, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,015,659.
- Endoscopes and like instruments and lenses suitable therefor*, General Precision, Inc., 1,015,675.
- Reversible motion-picture film magazine*, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,015,682.
- Molecular fractionating stills*, Vitamins, Ltd., 1,015,725.
- Derivative of benzoxazinone*, McNeil Laboratories, Inc., 1,015,731.
- Pharmaceutical compositions comprising omega-hydroxy fatty acids*, H. H. Le Veen, 1,015,739.
- Process for preparing glycol monoesters*, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,015,771.
- Polymeric organic compounds containing nitrogen*, National Research Development Corporation, 1,015,781.
- 10-Substituted 1,3-diazaphenothiazines*, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 1,015,784.
- Tris-(p-methoxyphenyl) ethylene derivatives*, G. C. Sigurta, 1,015,787.
- Protein derivatives*, Gevaert Photoprodukten, N.V., 1,015,791.
- Process for the preparation of dried silica, alumina and mixed silica-alumina gels*, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys of Canada, 1,015,792.
- 3-(1-phenyl-2-propenyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and method of preparing the same*, W. Spitzner Arzneimittel-fabrik, G.m.b.H., 1,015,796.
- Thio enol ethers*, Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., 1,015,797.
- Fluorinated cyclic alcohols and esters and polymers thereof*, Dow Corning Corporation, 1,015,798.
- Production of divinyl glycols*, Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V., 1,015,799.
- Nicotinic acid derivatives*, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 1,015,800.

Substituted benzimidazoles and their use as herbicides. United States Borax and Chemical Corporation, 1,015,937.

Process for the chlorination of cyclobutane-1,2-dicyanide. Standard Oil Co., 1,015,939.

Process for the preparation of a medicament. Eurogra, 1,015,956.

Manufacture of chlorine. Solvay et Cie, 1,015,957.

Treatment of isocyanates. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 1,015,977.

Production of phosphonic acid and calcium sulphate. Nippon Kokan K.K. and Tokyo Engineering Corporation, 1,016,007.

Microbicides. I. C. Muirhead and S. G. Duncan Pharmaceutical, Ltd., 1,016,013.

Manufacture of perfluorinated aromatic compounds. National Research Development Corporation, 1,016,014.

Process for the manufacture of hexafluoropropene. Daikin Kogyo K.K., 1,016,016.

Method of destroying weeds. Stauffer Chemical Co., 1,016,024.

Method of manufacturing cotton-wool for medical purposes. Verbandstoff-Fabrik Ortmann Dr. Seifert & Co., G.m.b.H., 1,016,034.

Intra-uterine device. J. Lippes, 1,016,047.

Guanidine derivatives and process for preparing the same. Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Ltd., 1,016,071.

Process for the production of α -sulphorysbutyric acid and derivatives thereof. Nissan Kagaku Kogyo, K.K., 1,016,074.

Phosphorus - containing - ephedrine derivatives. Farmochimica Cutolo-Calosi, S.p.A., 1,016,078.

Oxazaphospholidines. Farmochimica Cutolo-Calosi, S.p.A., 1,016,079.

Surface active compositions. Rohm & Haas Co., 1,016,081.

Phosphorus containing surface active products. Rohm & Haas Co., 1,016,082.

Silver mercaptides. Rhone - Poulenc, S.A., 1,016,118.

Fertilisers. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,016,147.

Method of amylose purification. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., 1,016,150.

Production of urea. Montecatini Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria E Chimica, 1,016,220.

Process for the production of 2-ethyl isonicotinic acid thionide from 2-ethyl pyridine. Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht" Veb., 1,016,234.

Process for the preparation of dispersions of macromolecular substances. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V., 1,016,235-36.

Phosphate ester and its use in corrosion inhibiting compositions. General Aniline and Film Corporation, 1,016,238.

Guanidine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,016,240.

Fused polycyclic hydrocarbon derivatives and processes for the preparation thereof. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,016,243-44.

Manufacture of polysulphones. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,016,245.

Unsaturated aliphatic alpha-chloro-oximes and their salts. Siccidson, S.p.A., 1,016,249.

Preparation of 1,3-dichlorobut-2-ene. Distillers Co., Ltd., 1,016,257.

Cameras. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-Und Kinowerkzeuge Veb., 1,016,258.

Photographic products. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,016,282-83.

Radiation - sensitive materials. Ilford, Ltd., 1,016,286.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d., each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 5, 1966.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

ALFA-LAVAL CO., LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex: "Alfa-Laval centrifuges for bulk processing" (6-p. folder).

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex: "Thin-layer chromatographic equipment" (6-p. folder, leaflet no. T 170). "Unitemp" water bath" (4-p. leaflet, no. 169).

PRESS ADVERTISING

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent: Chiefs: In *Daily Mirror*.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS, 1966

United Kingdom

AUTOMATIC LABORATORY TECHNIQUES EXHIBITION. Royal Horticultural Society's old hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. February 1-3.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION. City hall, Manchester. March 8-26.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION. Olympia, London, W.14. October 3-12.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION. Queen's Hall, Leeds. March 21-25.

Daily Mail IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION. Olympia, London, W.14. March 1-26.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION. City hall, Manchester. September 12-17.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION. Olympia, London, W.14. June 15-24.

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK. Royal Garden hotel, Kensington Gardens, London, W.8. February 21-24.

INTERNATIONAL GIFT AND FANCY GOODS EXHIBITION (GIETEX 66). Earls Court, London, S.W.5. April 18-22.

INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR. Winter Gardens, Blackpool, Lancs. January 31 to February 4.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION. Olympia, London, W.14. May 23-28.

INTERNATIONAL OPTICAL TRADE FAIR. Grosvenor House, London, W.1. July 5-8.

MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION. Earls Court, House, S.W.5. May 10-20.

PHYSICS EXHIBITION. Alexander Palace, London, N.22. March 28-31.

PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION. Norbreck Hydro, Blackpool, Lancs. September 29 to October 1.

SHOPFITTING AND SELF-SERVICE EXHIBITION. Earls Court, London, S.W.5. April 18-21.

TECHNICAL EXHIBITION OF THE OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION. Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. March 14-18.

Overseas

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION (machine tools and technical and industrial equipment), Mexico City, Mexico. October 19-30.

BRITISH WEEK. Hong-Kong, March 3-12.

BUSINESS MACHINES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION (SILCOLS). Paris, France. October 13-22.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PACKAGING EXPOSITION. Toronto, Canada. November 1-3.

EUROPEAN EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE FOR SHOPFITTING AND DISPLAY (EUROSHOP). Düsseldorf, Western Germany. September 1-15.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION. Moscow, U.S.S.R. September 1-15.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL EXHIBITION. Milan, Italy. October 8-16.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF LABORATORY, MEASUREMENT AND AUTOMATION TECHNIQUES IN CHEMISTRY (ILMAC). Basle, Switzerland. October 17-22.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS (ELECTRONICA). Munich, Western Germany. October 20-26.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES. Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia, June 19-26.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION. Paris, France. March 28 to April 1.

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION AND DISPLAY OF CONFECTIONERY MACHINERY (INTERPACK). Düsseldorf, Western Germany. May 12-18.

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION. Paris, France. November 13-21.

INTERNATIONAL PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS EXHIBITION. Turin, Italy. April 29 to May 10.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL APPARATUS EXHIBITION. Berlin, Germany. June 1-5.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO AND CINE EXHIBITION (PHOTOKINA). Cologne, Western Germany. October 1-9.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS AND RUBBER EXHIBITION (EUROPLASTIQUE). Paris, France. May 20-30.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION (MACROPLASTICS). Utrecht, Holland. October 19-26.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS FAIR (NORDPLAST). Copenhagen, Denmark. April 22 to May 2.

INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR. Frankfurt on Main, Western Germany. February 27 to March 3.

INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR. Utrecht, Holland. March 7-15.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION FOR CHEMISTS (INDROFA). Cologne, Western Germany. September 23-27.

IRISH PACKAGING EXHIBITION. Main hall, Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Irish Republic. September 26-30.

NATIONAL PACKAGING EXPOSITION. New York, United States. April 25-28.

NATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION. New York, United States. June 6-10.

PLASTICS SHOW OF CANADA. Toronto, Canada. May 2-5.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 3

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT, LTD., Bonnington hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Dr. A. David (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), on "Oral Contraceptives" (illustrated).

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abington Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Mr. B. Northover (department of pharmacology, Leicester School of Pharmacy) on "Evaluation of New Drugs in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis."

Wednesday, January 5

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Waylen Hall, Waylen Street, Reading. Children's New Year party.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Ardington rooms, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.11, at 6.45 p.m. New Year party.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY, Arnold House hotel, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton, at 8 p.m. New Year party and dance.

Thursday, January 6

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Royal Society

of Arts, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. Freeman (National Institute of Economic and Social Research) on "Economics of Research."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. F. J. Turner, on "Taking Pictures in Colour."

Friday, January 7

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ashton (Revlon International Corporation) on "Cosmetics" (lecture and demonstration).

Advance Information

CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, London, June 15-24.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. Annual conference of retail executives. Mr. R. Marsh (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology) is included among the speakers. 10 a.m.—4.30 p.m. February 2.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION, Düsseldorf, Western Germany. October 5-12, 1967.

Courses and Conferences

ASHRIDGE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE, Berkhamsted, Herts. Eight residential courses on marketing and a number of seminars for directors are being held in 1966 (details from the secretary of the college).

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company, R.O.—Registered Office

NORMAN BRADLEY CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Directors: Norman Bradley and John M. Beck. R.O.: 1A Newgate Street Road, Goffs Oak, Cheshunt, Herts.

K. H. EMELEUS & SON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To acquire the goodwill of the business of chemists, carried on by G. A. A. Emeleus, at Battle, etc. Directors: Gustaf A. A. Emeleus, M.P.S., Marjorie Emeleus and Robert A. Emeleus. R.O.: 22 High Street, Battle, Sussex.

HOFCHST CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Subscribers: Gavin Turner and M. M. Firth. R.O.: Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.

B. & M. MASON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £500. Directors: Brian E. Mason and Marian Mason, M.P.S. R.O.: Victoria Chambers, Swindon, Wilts.

BARRY MICKLER (PHARMACIES), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of analytical and dispensing chemists, etc. Directors: Barry J. Mickler, M.P.S., and Jeannette H. Mickler, 4 Belsize Park, London, N.W.3.

STERIPACKS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical trades, etc. Subscribers: Alan R. Keys and Louis A. W. Franklin, R.O.: 19 Sandy Way, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

WHITEHALL LABORATORIES (DARWEN), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Fred Carr, Arnold Filton and John A. Stuttard. R.O.: Whitehall Works, 73 Cemetery Road, Darwen, Lancs.

YVES ADAM, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To manufacture perfumes, soaps, shampoos, etc. Subscribers: T. H. W. Piper and Harold Weston, 2 Serjeants Inn, London, E.C.4.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

RELEASE OF SOLID DRUG dispersed in inert matrices. Investigation of factors influencing. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, October 1965, p. 1459.

GROUP PRACTICE. A study of the application of, to the profession of pharmacy. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, September-October 1965, p. 194.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES and acute porphyria. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 6, 1965, p. 1037.

HOW FUNGI ATTACK MATERIALS. *Science J.*, January, p. 43.

BIOCHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY. *Science J.*, January, p. 57.

A PHARMACOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION of human isolated ileum. *Nature*, December 25, 1965, p. 1289.

CENTRAL STIMULANT PROPERTIES of compounds with peripheral muscarinic properties. *Nature*, December 25, 1965, p. 1291.

CHLORAMPHENICOL, Dihydrostreptomycin, and Kanamycin-inactivating enzymes from multiple drug-resistant *Escherichia coli* carrying episome 'R.' *Nature*, December 25, 1965, p. 1301.

DETERMINING VOLUME DEVIATION in measuring. *J. Amer. Pharm. Ass.*, December 1965, p. 643.

MESCALINE, 3,4-dimethoxyphenylethylamine, and adrenaline: sites of electroencephalographic arousal. *Science*, December 3, 1965, p. 1309.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN and CYANOCOBALAMIN. Comparison of in the treatment of pernicious anaemia. *Lancet*, December 25, 1965, p. 1305.

STEROID MAINTENANCE THERAPY, Encephalitis after the reduction of. *Lancet*, December 25, 1965, p. 1318.

BICARBONATE THERAPY during embolectomy. *Lancet*, December 25, 1965, p. 1320.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN. Renal excretion of in man. *Lancet*, December 25, 1965, p. 1328.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOUR DEVELOPERS. Skin disease from. *Brit. med. J.*, December 25, 1965, p. 1503.

DEVELOPMENT OF JET INJECTION and its application to intralésional therapy in dermatology. *Brit. med. J.*, December 25, 1965, p. 1541.

Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

AFTER comparing the effects of hydroxocobalamin with those of cyanocobalamin in the treatment of pernicious anaemia, workers at Birmingham and Coventry conclude that hydroxocobalamin should be the standard preparation for the parenteral treatment of the condition. Twenty-six patients with pernicious anaemia were studied. In the first series, sixteen patients were given a single intramuscular injection of 1,000 µgm. of either hydroxocobalamin or cyanocobalamin. After the serum B₁₂ level had fallen to a predetermined point, 1,000 µgm. of the same cobalamin was given monthly for three months, then the alternative cobalamin for a further three months. The procedure was repeated with the dosage reduced to 250 µgm. monthly. Further investigations were carried out during maintenance dosage. In a second series a loading dose of 4,000 µgm. of one of

the cobalamins was given during the first few days of treatment. No evidence was found to suggest to the authors that hydroxocobalamin was any more effective than was cyanocobalamin in raising the level of haemoglobin or packed cell volume but, judging from serum-levels, B₁₂ stores were more rapidly restored by the former compound. There was a slower rate of serum-level fall after both single and quadruple doses but the even slower rate of fall after the larger initial dose suggested that the body stores had been replenished whereas they had not after a single injection of 1,000 µgm. The study suggested that in the treatment of vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, an initial four doses of 1,000 µgm. on alternate days was adequate, followed by maintenance injection of 1,000 µgm. every two months. (*Lancet*, December 25, p. 1305.)

WILLS

- MR. S. F. FORTNAM, M.P.S., 1 St. Mary's Road, Lutterworth, Leics, left £29,255 (£27,729 net).
- SIR JOHN HENRY GADDUM, a former director of the Institute of Animal Physiology, and a founder member of the British Pharmacological Society, left £38,192 (£37,891 net).
- MR. K. B. HADFIELD, M.P.S., Southside, Malpas Road, Matlock, Derbyshire, left £17,107 (£17,009 net).
- MR. A. JACKSON, M.P.S., 22 Morin Road, Paignton, Devon, left £18,947 (£18,847 net).
- MR. H. W. JONES, M.P.S., 18 Ena Avenue, Neath, Glam, left £1,848 (£1,776 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

PRODUCT	Period January 9—15													
	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin ...	7/85	5/114	4/120	3/90	3/100	3/90	6/88	3/90	5/150	1/30	3/90	5/58	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro ...	8/215	8/215	8/215	8/215	10/282	8/215	8/215	10/282	—	10/282	10/282	10/282	—	10/282
Bisodol ...	—	3/21	—	—	5/35	—	5/35	—	5/35	—	4/28	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—
Complan ...	2/60	—	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	3/90	1/30	—	5/150	—	—
Dentu-Creme ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
Fiery Jack ...	—	—	2/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—
Loxene ...	3/90	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—
Mac throat sweets ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meggezones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nair ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	—
Penetrol ...	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-Grip ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	2/60
Woodward's gripe water ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—

Poli-grip (1178 Stafford) denture cream 49gm 31 4 — 3 11				
Portyn (938 PD) Kapsaels 30 62 0 — 7 9 250 40 10ea — 61 3				
Posner's (975 PDS) Guiche 100 0 25 0 14 6				
Prednisolone (938 PD)TS tablets 5mg 100 180 0 — 22 6 500 67 6ea — 101 3				
Prednisone (938 PD)TS tablets 5mg 100 180 0 — 22 6 500 67 6ea — 101 3				
Prednisone (1263 Upjohn)TS tablets 5mg 100 15 0ea — — 500 67 6ea — —				
Prenatal (746 Lederle) Dri-Kaps 100 18 0ea — 27 0 1000 149 10ea — 224 9				
Procafin (452 FBA) ampoules 5mls 5				
Radiostoleum (179 BDH) capsules 500 100 0 — 12 6 1000				
Rainette (82 Balfour) hair lacquer squeeze spray 60cc 18 8 4 5 2 9 refill 33cc 10 0 2 5 1 6 63cc 14 6 3 6 2 3				
Redi Splint (938 PD) hand and wrist 35 6ea — — half arm 45 11ea — — full arm 53 7ea — — foot and ankle 53 7ea — — half leg 71 0ea — — full leg 78 3ea — — athletic (full leg) 95 0ea — — emergency kit 333 0ea — —				
Reedette (1169 GS&S) toothbrush holder 37 0 3 8½ 4 11				
Resochin (452 FBA) tablets 1000 Revivex (597 HCL) hair conditioner				
Rheomacrodex (1497 PGBL)TS (distributors 802 MS) 10% in dextrose 500mils 40 0ea — — 10% in normal saline 500mils 40 0ea — —				
Saf-T-Coil (1574 DBMP) intra-uterine device — — 29 0				
Salazopyrin (1497 PGBL)TS4B (distributors 802 MS) tablets 0.5gm 100 30 8ea — 46 0 500 114 8ea — 172 0 En-tabs 100 36 10ea — 55 3				
Sanamycin (452 FBA) ampoules 200mcgm 25				
Satinex (1104 Satinex) 2-ply twins 16 6 — 2 4 sulphite toilet rolls 4 6 6 handkerchief tissues 100 8 10 — 1 0 200 14 0 — 1 9 300 16 6 — 2 6 men size 16 6 — 2 9				
Schacht (1220 CT) colostomy appliance 40 0ea — 50 0 spares elastic belt 8 0ea — 10 0 foam sponge rings 1 7ea — 2 0 plastic flange rings 8 4½ea — 10 6 plastic locking rings 8 4½ea — 10 6 polythene bags (100) 12 0ea — 15 0				
Scolaban (208 BW)VPO tablets (vet.) 25 24 9ea — 33 0				
Silver-Tex (1203 Surex) protectives, teat (1 gross) 60 0 — 3 0				
Snopleat (1155 S&N) absorbent wool 10 0 — 1 3				
Soothe (1262 UL) Soothe (1552 UL) Soraya (100 BI) six eye wrinkle treatment — — 27 6 twelve eye wrinkle treatment — — 42 0 refill pads (3) — — 12 6				
Southalls (1164 SSL) sanitary towels luxury soft size 1 23 2 — 2 5 size 2 27 2 — 2 10 original — — — Spa (1167 Spa) bath set 3S1/2 61 4 1S 4 8 6 clothes brush kangaroo 34 3 8 7 4 11 hairbrush gent's 453 112 0 28 0 15 11				
Sparine (1352 Wyeth)TS4B tablets 100mgm 50 15 2ea — 20 3 250 70 2ea — 93 6				
Spray Net (597 HCL) hair spray 16oz 59 0 14 S 8 3 8oz				

Sprenger (100 BI) facial vapour bath — — 210 0 spare aromatic bottle — — 2 6 spare plastic mask — — 27 6				
D Steroxin (501 Geigy) existing entry Steroxin (501 Geigy) ointment 30gm 27 0 — 3 4½ 120gm 78 0 — 9 9 hydrocortisone cream TS 15gm 90 0 22 6 13 1½				
Suave (597 HCL) 16oz 44 9 10 11 6 3				
Suba-Seal (479 WF) teat heat moulded IC17 6 0 — 9 wide neck IC40 6 0 — 9 Sulphatriad (971 P5MB)TS4B tablets 0.5gm 100 84 0 — 10 6 500 33 4ea — 50 0				
Sunbeam (1199 Sunbeam) electric razor cordless 711 — — 332 6 electric razor XS00 — — 168 0				
Sungold (50 APL) liquid 17 0 4 3 2 6 powder 12 0 3 0 1 9				
Sunsilk (509 Gibbs) shampoo's cream, lemon, beauty & tonic, bottles 20 5 5 1½ 2 9				
D Tamarine (436 Evans) D Taxol-Methionine (292 C) tablets D Taylor of London (1541 T of L) existing entry I Taylor of London (1541 T of L) bath essence 2oz — — 23 0 4oz — — 42 0 10oz — — 78 6 bath oil 1oz — — 32 6 perfume Chyprika, Enchantment, Braemar, gardenia, red rose, lily of the valley, viburnum, butterfly orchid 1oz — — 21 0 1oz — — 35 0 1oz — — 63 0 pomander Wedgwood — — 35 0 Blue Jasper — — 63 0 Chelsea — — 63 0 pot-pourri — — 10 6 — — 16 9 — — 27 6 sachets scented (3) — — 12 6 silk — — 21 0 soap toilet (3) — — 12 6 talcum puffer 4oz — — 9 6 toilet water 2oz — — 18 6 4oz — — 30 0 10oz — — 63 0 for men bath soap (3) — — 18 0 4oz — — 19 6 eau de Portugal 2oz — — 12 6 shaving Cologne 2oz — — 12 6 4oz — — 19 6				
D T. B. P. (1262 UL) I T. B. P. (1552 UL) Tche Hao (100 BI) heated ball massager — — 168 0 D T.C.P. (1262 UL) I T.C.P. (1552 UL) D Teevex (501 Geigy) existing entry I Teevex (501 Geigy) ointment 15gm 30 0 — 3 9 120gm 10 3ea — 15 4½				
Tetrex (171 BLL)TS syrup 2oz 6 0ea — 9 0 16oz 43 8ea — 65 0				
Thawpitt (1221 Thawpitt) naphthalene moth balls 11 3 — 1 3				
Thermos (1226 Thermos) flasks wide mouth 60 — — 13 9 62 — — 14 11 64 — — 18 11 D American wide mouth — — —				
Throsil (292 C)† Toni (1242 Toni)† Casual hair colour 48 10 12 2½ 6 11 D Trillekamin (324 Crookes) D Trimetts (1262 UL) I Trimetts (1552 UL) I Trisulphonamide (147 Boots)TS4B tablets 100 7 0ea — 10 6 500 33 4ea — 50 0				
Trufood (1249 Trufood) baby cereal 8oz 14 S — 1 6 nursery Hysan 115gm 24 0 — 2 6				
Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly) solution 1% plastic spray bottle 15mils 2 2ea — 3 3				
Unotronic (637 Hunter) flashgun — — 319 8				
I Uricure (1467 AP&T) tablets 30 23 6 5 10½ 3 6 70 33 0 8 3 4 9 120 S2 0 13 0 7 6				

Varidase (746 Lederle)TS topical 125,000 units 24 0ea — 36 0 intramuscular 25,000 units 9 8ea — 14 6 buccal tablets 12 19 2ea — 28 9 oral tablets 12 19 2ea — 28 9				
Vaseline (256 CPL) shampoo beauty bottle 40gm 14 0½ 3 6 1 11 70gm 18 5 4 7 2 6 123gm 27 6 6 10½ 3 9 medicated 40gm 14 0½ 3 6 1 11 70gm 18 5 4 7 2 6 123gm 27 6 6 10½ 3 9				
D Veinotrope (292 C) tablets Vi-Magna (746 Lederle) syrup 4oz 4 0ea — 6 0 16oz 12 0ea — 18 0				
D Vytina (107 BH&L) Wata (980 Photopia) cubeflash — — 39 6				
Wellcome (208 BW) black disease antiserum (vet.) 50mils 31 6ea — 42 0 blackleg antiserum (vet.) 100mils 31 6ea — 42 0 lamb dysentery antiserum conc. (vet.) 50mils 29 3ea — 39 0 pulpy kidney antiserum (vet.) 100mils 30 0ea — 40 0				
Wernets Dr. (1178 Stafford) denture powder 49gm 28 0 — 3 6 100gm 46 0 — 5 9				
White's, Dr. (761 Lilia White) sanitary belt 14 9 1 6 1 9				
D Wright's (1351 WLU) liquor carbonis detergens 40oz				

AMENDMENTS TO KEY
TO SUPPLIERS

- 76 Atkinson = J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 17 Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 28100.
- 100 BI = Beautishape International, Ltd., 31a James Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3711.
- 241 Cavendish = Cavendish Chemical Co. (New York) Ltd., Orlestone Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7 North 3658.
- 521 Glenwood = Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 7 Berkeley Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2971.
- 536 GMP = Grahams Medical Products, Ltd., Park Road, Faringdon, Berks. Faringdon 2011.
- 565 Hanimex = Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 15 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 8161.
- 615 H&M = Hodges & Moss, Ltd., Harlescote Lane, Shrewsbury. Shrewsbury 51558.
- 771 LCPL = Lofthouse Chemical Products, Ltd., 103 Lord Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. Fleetwood 3688.
- 792 M&GG = M. & G. Electrical Co., 1 Priory Hill, Sudbury, Middlesex.
- 799 MP = Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 2147.
- 823 M&R = McKeeson & Robbins, Ltd., Haine Industrial Estate, Ramsgate, Kent. Thanet 52911.
- 939 Parkinsons = Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Street, Burnley, Lancs. Burnley 21818.
- 1104 Satinex = Satinex (Great Britain), Ltd., Shaw Mills, Hawarden, N. Wales. Hawarden 3021.
- 1156 FS = Frank Sammeroff, Ltd., 120 Gorbals Street, Glasgow, C.5. South 1951.
- 1203 Surex = Surex, Ltd., 4 Leicester Road, Blackpool, Lancs. Blackpool 20434.
- 1220 CT = Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 38 Welbeck Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 8152.
- 1282 VB = Vines Biocrin, Ltd., 111 Clarence Road, London, E.5. Amhurst 8808.
- 1436 D & Co = Degenhardt & Co., Ltd., 20 Mortimer Street, London, W.1. Museum 8050.
- 1467 AP&T = Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., Orlestone Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7. North 3658.
- 1492 Baum = M. Baum Wholesale Chemists, Ltd., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. Sunderland 71081.
- 1552 UL = Unicliffe, Ltd., Unimart House, Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent.
- 1554 BL = Babytown, Ltd., Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs. Darwen 71602.
- 1574 DBMP = Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps, Ltd., Church Path, Mitcham, Surrey. Mitcham 6291.

